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THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS

GRANT'S MAJORITY IN THE CONVENTION ASSURED.

AN EXCITING SESSION EXPECTED—HOW THE COOK COUNTY DIFFICULTY WILL BE ADJUSTED—WASHBURNE ASKING HIS FRIENDS TO STAND BY GRANT.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Everything indicates a warm time at Springfield, and the dispatches from there make it very improbable that any settlement of the Cook County imbroglio will be arrived at prior to the meeting of the convention. A dispatch says that scarcely any of the delegates so far assembled propose to admit either the Farwell Hall or Palmer House delegation as a body. The proposition is to disregard both conventions entirely, and take up the contest by Senatorial districts, seating such delegates as appear to be the choice of the people at the primaries, without regard to what either convention did. This proceeding will undoubtedly seat Grant delegates from the First, Third, and Fourth Districts, and Washburne and Blaine delegates from the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh. That this will be the course pursued in disposing of the contest seems very certain, and although there may be a minority report, the plan indicated will undoubtedly be adopted by the convention. The following dispatch was received at Galena to-day:

PORTLAND, Me., May 17, 1880.

To R. H. McClelland, Galena:

Too unwell to attend to anything, but express to all my friends my earnest hope that they will support Gen. Grant.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

The trouble is that it is not Mr. Washburne's friends who are using his name in Illinois, but the enemies of Gen. Grant. They will not be likely, therefore, to pay much attention to this request.

G. A. PIERCE, Editor Inter-Ocean.

THE DEFEATED ANTI-GRANT MEN.

CERTAINTY OF A GRANT MAJORITY IN THE CONVENTION — OFFERS TENDING TOWARD HARMONY REJECTED BY THE OPPOSITION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—It is already apparent that the coming State Convention of Illinois Republicans will be one of the most memorable political meetings ever held in this country. If for nothing else, it will at least be most remarkable because of the crowds that will attend it. To-night, two days in advance of the meeting, it is impossible to find a sleeping apartment in Springfield. Even cots in billiard-rooms and hallways are being sold at a premium, and as yet not more than a third of the delegates are on the ground. Those who are here, however, are prominent men and their opinions of the situation may be taken as very plainly indicating the result. If such opinions, indeed, are to be trusted, there is not the slightest doubt that the outcome of the convention will be a complete victory for the friends of Gen. Grant.

These men now here include nearly all the practical, hard-working men in the party. They have all the machinery of the party organization at their backs, and it is not questioned that the majority of the Republicans of Illinois support them. Still, they are not disposed to press their opponents to the wall, for the best interests of the country and to bring about the harmony which is necessary to success. They have expressed a willingness to make many concessions. A. M. Jones, Esq., the Chairman of the State Committee, and one of Gen. Grant's most hearty supporters, has left no stone unturned which promises to reconcile the Blaine-Washburne combination to the defeat which now seems destined to overtake it. He and the gentlemen acting with him have even gone so far as to intimate an inclination to instruct only the delegates at large in favor of Grant, leaving the district delegates bound only by a request. This proposition the combination managers, men of the Farwell, Root, Roberts, and Anthony class, are not disposed to accept. They are, in fact, bent upon adopting a policy of rule or ruin. They are to-night, very much after the John G. Thompson fashion, claiming everything and predicting that, before the close of Wednesday's meeting, they will pass anti-third-term resolutions. Upon what grounds they make this claim no one here, not in their secret, can discover. As far as those who have no personal interest in the contest can see, the Grant men have a clear majority of the delegates elected from the districts other than Cook County. In addition they have the aid of the State Central Committee, and will be able to control the temporary organization. This point having been gained, they will have little trouble in selecting a Committee on Credentials composed of a majority of their own men, and referring the Cook County contest to that committee.

That the trouble in Chicago must rightfully be sent to such a committee, there can be no doubt, for, in addition to the many just grounds for contest which can be advanced, and which have already been fully detailed in these columns, it cannot be denied that the Blaine-Washburne convention acted contrary to the usages and law of the party in electing delegates from the whole of Cook County, instead of from the different Senatorial districts in that county. Two years ago there was a contest in regard to the Chicago delegation quite similar to that which is now going on, and at that time a rule was adopted, for the future guidance of county conventions, and all parties to the contest then pending agreed that it should be regarded as a law of the party. This rule provided that each Senatorial district in Cook County should elect its own delegates to the State Convention, regardless of the action of the general convention of the county. There are seven Senatorial districts in Cook, and the Grant men carried three of them by a sweeping majority and, hence are entitled, on the face of the returns and in fact, to the 36 delegates representing these three districts. The other four districts were apparently carried by the Blaine-Washburne coalition. Under the rule cited above, the Grant men would be entitled to 36, and the coalition to 56, of the 92 delegates from this county.

But even though the Grant men might be satisfied with a compromise made on this basis, the combination men say that they will not be; they want all or nothing, and if they cannot get all, they very freely threaten a bolt. They go so far as to say that if a few of them do, they will carry the Counties of Edgar and Marshall out of the convention in addition to Cook. They profess to be able to do this by the aid of the Messrs. Booth, relatives of United States Senator Booth, and residents of Edgar and Marshall. Late to-night, at a Blaine-Washburne caucus, a resolution was passed pledging all the combination delegates to withdraw when the 92 Palmer House men are admitted to the convention. Of this resolution, and of their private threats to bolt, the combination managers make no secret. On the contrary, they are evidently trying, by loud boasting, to force Gen. Grant's friends into a compliance with their demands. In this scheme, it might as well be understood at the outset, they will not be successful. The friends of the ex-President now here are confident that they are in the majority. They know their rights, and intend to maintain them. They are most anxious to avoid any serious trouble in the convention, but they say that no candidate can be nominated at Chicago who is not warmly supported by a united delegation from his own State. They are assured that the popular sentiment of the Republicans of Illinois desire such a delegation to go to Chicago united for Grant, and they will not, even though there should be a bolt, go contrary to their own convictions and against the wishes of their constituents. Unless all signs fail, they will succeed, and a delegation united in favor of Grant's nomination will represent this State in the National Convention.

To-night, as the delegates arrive, it becomes more and more apparent that there is throughout the State much dissatisfaction at the course which Mr. Washburne has taken in the pending contest. He is criticised with particular severity for having left Illinois at so important a juncture, and for having permitted his so-called friends to go directly against the cause which he professes to have so much at heart. While these and other severe comments are made upon Mr. Washburne, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that he has a very considerable following in Illinois, and that as far as can be judged from surface indications, he had done all in his power publicly to indicate his desire that Gen. Grant should be nominated. In addition to many other letters of like purport, he recently sent to the most prominent Grant Republican in Ohio a communication, in which he said: "There is absolutely no reason why any citizen of this Union, whethern born in America, Germany, or any other country, should not vote for and support Gen. Grant." Many of those who have heretofore been among Mr. Washburne's warmest admirers are, in spite of expressions like the above, disposed to believe that he is absolutely bitten with the Presidential ambition, and that, while he may prefer Grant to Blaine, Edmunds, or Sherman, he would prefer Washburne even to Grant.

One of the peculiarities of the convention promises to be an entire absence of the Sherman Treasury agents. If the Secretary has any friends in Illinois, they have not yet appeared here. In addition to the Presidential questions which it will have to dispose of, the convention will be called upon to nominate a full State ticket, but until delegates to Chicago have been chosen this minor consideration is, by general consent, left in the background. H. C.

EXCITING METHODIST QUESTIONS.

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE BEFORE THE CONFERENCE—FAVORING A COLORED BISHOP.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—To-day has been full of excitement for the members of the General Methodist Episcopal Conference. When they entered the hall they found on their desks a printed appeal, by Miss Anna Oliver, from a decision of Bishop Andrews, at the last New-England Conference, against her ordination and full installment as Pastor of the Willoughby-Avenue Church, in Brooklyn. Miss Oliver asks for ordination, not for evangelistic work, but for a pastorate. She says: "I am sorry to trouble our dear mother Church with any perplexing question, but it presses me also, and the Church and myself must decide something. I am so thoroughly convinced that the Lord has laid commands upon me in this direction that it becomes with me really a question of my own soul's salvation." She then gives the reasons that induce her to believe that she is called to pastoral work, and concludes: "I have made almost every conceivable sacrifice to do what I believe God's will. Brought up in a conservative circle in New-York City, that held it a disgrace for a woman to work, surrounded with the comforts and advantages of ample means, and trained in the Episcopal Church, I gave up home, friends, and support, went counter to prejudices that had become second nature to me, worked for several years to constant exhaustion, and suffered cold, hunger, and loneliness; the things hardest for me to bear were laid upon me. For two months my own mother did not speak to me. When I entered the house she turned and walked away. When I sat at the table she did not recognize me. I have passed through tortures to which the flames of martyrdom would be nothing, for they would end in a day; and through all this time and to-day I could turn off to positions of comparative ease and profit. I ask you, fathers and brethren, tell me what would you do were you in my place? Tell me what would you wish the Church to do toward you were you in my place? Please only apply the golden rule, and vote in Conference accordingly."

The members had no sooner laid aside the appeal of Miss Oliver than another woman problem was projected to the front. Miss Willard, of Chicago, desired to address the Conference 10 minutes on the subject of temperance and a resolution was presented, extending to her the privilege. This provoked a lively discussion, Dr. Buckley and other leading members taking the ground that the time of the body could not be given up to such diversion. Filibustering followed and the entire session was consumed before a vote was reached. The decision was in favor of the temperance address, but there was no time to deliver it, and the subject will probably come up again in the morning. Many of the delegates feel that it is a kind of imputation on the Conference to vote that it is in need of a temperance lecture in the midst of its most pressing and important business.

Some very important work was done this afternoon in committees. The Episcopacy Committee had a protracted and exciting debate on the subject of a colored Bishop, the decision finally being in favor of a report recommending that the Conference immediately proceed to the election of such an officer. There is strong feeling in the Conference against the election of a Bishop or any other functionary purely on the color line, and there is every promise of a lively time before the subject is disposed of. In the Itinerary Committee a report was agreed upon adverse to any lengthening of the pastoral term beyond the three years. A minority report will be presented, and a lively debate on this subject also is expected. In the Book Concern Committee an attempt was made to order the discontinuance of newspapers and other publishing interests of the Church in the South, on the ground that they are not profitable financially. This was voted down after three hours' debate on the ground that such discontinuance would be the first move toward the entire abandonment of the work of the Church in the South.

Among the resolutions offered was one from the Vermont Conference, requesting candidates for the ministry to answer the questions: "Do you use tobacco?" "Do you use alcoholic stimulants in any form?" This was referred to the Committee on Revivals. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Aid to inquire into and report whether the duties of that society could not advantageously be devided between the Educational and Church Extension Societies. A resolution by J. W. Willet, declaring Bishops-elect to be Bishops by the fact of their election, and not by virtue of the ceremony of ordination, was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Boston Methodist preachers, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, after an animated discussion, adopted a resolution requesting the General Conference to elect a Bishop of African descent, and also requesting the delegates to the Conference to use their influence in favor of such election.

THE STORY OF A WIDOW'S WEEDS.

The efficiency of the officers of the Department of Charities and Correction was still further increased yesterday in a report made to the Board of [illegible] by Mrs. Mary Devine, of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue. She related that about two years ago she received a notice that her husband, who was insane, had died on Blackwell's Island. She donned the widow's garb, and mourned her dead. Yesterday, Quinn, the messenger on the Island, served her with a notice from Dr. MacDonald, who, it is said, signed the first notice that her husband had died on [illegible] She treated the messenger rudely, believing that he was playing an [illegible] practical joke, but when he was gone decided to verify the information. She found that it was true, and that the husband she had mourned for two years had lived, while another body had been [illegible] Mrs. Devine will [illegible] legal redress.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

TRYING TO SELL THE VOTE OF THE DELAWARE DELEGATION.

A SHAMELESS ATTEMPT TO DICKER WITH SHERMAN FOR A CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENT.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 17.—The six delegates from Delaware to the Chicago Convention are not instructed for any candidate, though they have been persistently claimed as "solid for Blaine." It now appears that persons who pretend to control them are attempting to trade on their votes at Chicago, and it is pretty well understood here that they have been offered to Secretary Sherman in exchange for the position of Collector of Customs for Delaware. The present incumbent of the place, Mr. Lewis Thompson, one of the band of 50 who voted for Fremont, in Delaware, in 1856, and a very competent man, though an inactive politician, has held it for four years, and his commission expired a few days ago. He has been in Washington looking after his reappointment, while persons from Kent County, including ex-Judge George P. Fisher, formerly of Washington, and his whilom deputy in that city, Richard Harrington, have been down also, opposing Mr. Thompson, and urging the selection of Henry W. Cannon, editor of the Dover Sentinel. Cannon belongs to their faction, and in 1876, when the Republicans made the last party fight in this State, used every exertion in his newspaper to prevent the election of a portion of the Republican ticket in Newcastle County. The idea now is, notwithstanding, to trade off the Delaware votes at Chicago for his appointment, if Mr. Sherman can be induced to dicker. One, at least, of the delegates—Mr. Febiger, of this city—is an independent man, and not likely to be bought or sold, if he knows it. The other five may be considered as more or less controlled by the influences which Fisher and Harrington can bring to bear.

PREPARING FOR THE DELEGATES.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING AT CHICAGO NEARLY READY FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 17.—In the preparation of the Exposition Building for the Republican National Convention, no thing remains to be done except putting in the seats and decorations. The original designs for decorating the hall have been abandoned. The whole south half of the building is partitioned off from top to bottom. On the northern wall of the hall will be a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and the words, "With malice toward none and charity for all." Hanging from the centre of the roof of the hall will be a picture of Washington, and above the officers of the convention, on the stage, will hang a draped portrait of Zach. Chandler. The portion of the roof elevated in the centre, above the arches, forming its principal support, will be shut out by bunting, which at the southern end, where the space is wide, will be blue and set with stars. The remainder of the bunting will be red and white. Around the sides of the hall will hang 15 large portraits of distinguished American statesmen of the past. The remaining decorations consist wholly of flags.

As far as known the head-quarters of the different State delegations will be as follows: Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont at the Palmer House; Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Oregon, and Washington Territory at the Grand Pacific; Louisiana, North Carolina, and Wisconsin at the Tremont House; Iowa and South Carolina at the Sherman House; Alabama and Texas at the Clifton House; Maine at the Matteson House, and Massachusetts at the Gardner House.

TILDEN IN KENTUCKY.

FRIENDS OF THE GRAMERCY PARK STATESMAN LOSING THEIR COURAGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—Some time ago, the *Courier-Journal*, a paper whose remarkable advocacy of Mr. Tilden has attracted general attention, published the following editorial: "Thirty days before the assembling of the Democratic convention here in Kentucky, we shall place at the head of the *Courier-Journal* a preamble reciting the situation and a resolution instructing the delegation to vote in the National Convention as a unit for Mr. Tilden. We shall submit this preamble and resolution to our State Convention. Democrats who have been amusing themselves by gratuitous wanton abuse of the unselfish statesman and upright citizen may prepare to waltz up to these." The "waltz up" idea proved anything but agreeable to the Democracy of the State, and a most violent opposition to Tilden sprang up in all parts, the people, of course, considering Mr. Watterson as the immediate friend and mouthpiece of this Democratic candidate. A furious attack on Senator Beck by the *Courier-Journal*, followed by sharp responses from Mr. Beck and others in the Louisville *Post*, lost many friends to the Tilden cause. Mr. Watterson was at first announced to run as a delegate in his own ward to the Democratic State Convention, but subsequently the impossibility of election dawning on him made necessary at least his temporary withdrawal.

This morning the *Courier-Journal* printed the following, which is almost an open acknowledgment of Tilden's defeat in Kentucky: "We shall not ask the Lexington Convention to instruct, but in the meantime we shall not be deterred from appealing to the Democratic people of Kentucky to send nobody to Lexington who does not go there to meet the self-sacrificing spirit of this grand old man with a kindred spirit; to send nobody there who shall carry with him a heart full of bitter prejudices, or a mind full of schemes and devices, and to send nobody there who is not capable of appreciating the magnitude of the occasion, and applying to it a sound temper and sober discretion." It is absolutely certain that Kentucky will not instruct for anybody, and the chances are favorable for an anti-Tilden delegation to Cincinnati. English, of Indiana, is developing much strength in Kentucky, several State papers having already declared for him.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 17.—The Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention at Trenton, were held in Morris County Saturday evening. The county sends 43 delegates to the convention, none of whom are pledged to any candidate, but are thought to be about equally divided between Tilden and Bayard.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 17.—The Democrats of Burlington have elected their delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are divided in opinion, some preferring Bayard, some Tilden, and others Joel Parker.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., May 17.—The Democrats of this place have appointed the Hon. Andrew J. Smith and Judge E. T. R. Applegate to represent them at the State Convention.

CALIFORNIA WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Working Men's State Convention met to-day in this city, effected a temporary organization, appointed committees, and adjourned until this evening. Only a portion of the counties of the State is represented. It is not certain whether the convention will choose any delegates to the National Greenback and Labor Convention, the main object being to revise the constitution and secure organization of the party. A vote on temporary President would seem to indicate that the Greenback element lacked a majority.

STARTLING CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

THE ORIGINAL TEXAS PACIFIC LAND GRANT SAID TO HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY THE GROSSEST CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—James A. George, an officer of the Census Bureau, who represents certain Southern Railroads here, has written a very sensational letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, asking that an extension of time for the expiration of the land grant to the Texas Pacific Railroad be refused, upon the ground that the original grant was obtained through bribery and corruption. This letter made a great sensation in the committee rooms, where it was read, and notwithstanding an injunction of secrecy put upon the subject, a rumor about the letter began to circulate in the Capitol early this afternoon. It was erroneously stated that the charges made in the letter involved the Northern Pacific land grant, and dispatches to this effect were sent from here, but a careful investigation by THE TIMES correspondent shows that it was the Texas Pacific alone which was referred to. Although a copy of Mr. George's letter, or its exact purport, was refused by members of the committee, yet an exact copy of the letter as filed has been obtained. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 17.

DEAR SIR: The proposition now pending before the Committee on Pacific Railroads, of which you are Chairman, to extend the time of the Texas Pacific Railroad land grant, should not, in my opinion prevail, but, on the contrary, should be declared forfeited, for the following reasons, to wit: The original grant was procured by bribery and fraud, and in recognition of that broad and fundamental principle of law—that fraud vitiates all contracts—there is no contract or implied obligation resting upon the Government why an extension of time should be given so that a grant originally obtained by fraud can be utilized. The history of the legislation by which the original grant was obtained is as follows: The act of Congress making a land grant in aid of the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad passed the Senate on the 3d day of July, 1870, and passed the House on the 3d day of March, 1871. It became evident to the friends of the bill upon its introduction in the sessions of 1869 and 1870 that it would meet with strong, and it was feared, successful opposition. In order to successfully combat such opposition and secure the passage of the bill a number of persons, named as incorporators in the bill, raised the sum of $90,000 in cash and made a written agreement on the 7th day of June, 1870, to issue $900,000 in first mortgage land grant bonds of the company, which, with the money named, was to be used in buying enough votes in the Senate to secure the passage of the bill through that body. The money and agreement were dispersed in the hands of two parties, to be held subject to the vote in the Senate. Of the $90,000 in cash raised as stated before, the sum of $63,000 was placed, or rather paid, to a Senator, to be divided by him with three other Senators. The agreement above referred to provided that the whole amount of $900,000 in land grant bonds should be delivered to the Senators referred to, who were to distribute them among Senators who were to receive them for voting as agreed upon.

In the month of January, 1871, a bond was executed by one of the incorporators in the sum of $1,000,000, guaranteeing an issue of first mortgage land grant bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad to the amount of $1,000,000, which were to be used in securing votes enough in the House of Representatives to secure the passage of the bill through that body. Arrangements were made in pursuance of this agreement with a number of members of the House to vote for the bill in consideration of the payment to each of them of said bonds in specific amounts. The bill did pass the House on the 3d of March, 1871. Documentary proof, together with the names of witnesses who are cognizant of the facts, have been placed at my disposal, which I will lay before any committee that Congress may appoint to investigate this matter.

In view of the foregoing facts, it can readily be seen that before Congress extends land grants through failure of compliance of the grantees with the contract, it would be well to see by what means the original grants were obtained. Respectfully,

JAMES A. GEORGE.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, Chairman of Committee on Pacific Railroads.

WORK OF STATE LEGISLATORS.

DISCUSSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES—BUSINESS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, May 17.—Twenty-six present this evening. The bill requiring that in all sales of oleomargarine the word "oleomargarine" be distinctly stamped so as to be plainly visible to purchasers, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to tax deposits of savings banks was put on its final passage and lost, having received only 12 votes. None of the tax bills are likely to pass, except the one taxing corporations. The Hepburn Anti-discrimination Freight bill will be reported to-morrow, and will probably reach a vote on Wednesday. Mr. Jacobs introduced a resolution asking for an early report of the investigating committee on the means used to defeat the Brooklyn Single-headed Commission bill. He thinks certain Senators are suffering severely under the imputation of having been bribed. They would probably suffer still more if the investigation were extended to the means used to kill the Pilot bills. The bill to incorporate a night medical service in New-York City was passed.

Bank Superintendent Hepburn to-day appointed as his Deputy Mr. James S. Thurston, of Binghamton, in place of Mr. Judson, who acted as assistant to Mr. Lamb. Mr. Thurston, for nine years, was Treasurer of a savings bank in Elmira, and for a long time was a partner with Mr. Charles G. Fairman, the new Superintendent of Insurance, in the publication of the Elmira *Advertiser*.

There was an animated discussion to-night in the Committee on Cities over the Washington Market bill, authorizing the City officers to acquire a block of ground near the present market site, in order to keep the market wagons from going up town. There were eight members of the committee present, Messrs. Slingerland and Comstock not having arrived, and Mr. Ash, of Buffalo, being sick at home. The result of the meeting was that Messrs. Varnum, Carpenter, Brodsky, and Hoffman voted to report the bill for the consideration of the House, and Messrs. Duguid, Baker, Deane, and Treanor voted to make an adverse report.

AVENGING AN INDIAN MURDER.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A dispatch from Deadwood, Dakota, says: A party of 35 men who were in pursuit of the slayers of John Deffenbach, (on the 20th of last month,) after following the trail, which circled all over Powder River Valley, on Thursday came upon a camp of 18 Indians on a tributary of Little Powder River, and at once charged the camp. A running fight occurred, lasting two hours, when the Indians scattered themselves in every direction, leaving four of their number dead. The village, with all its equipage and 77 of Deffenbach's ponies, fell into the hands of the pursuers. Joseph Rhodes, a rancher, living at the confluence of Belle Fourche and Crow Creek, was killed and buried on the field. The ponies were driven to Spearfish and the pursuers returned home.

NASHVILLE'S CELEBRATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—Company K and Battery A, of the Missouri National Guards; Battery A, of the Louisiana Flying Artillery, and Battery A, of the Louisville Artillery, have arrived here, and the Chickasaw Guards will arrive from Memphis to-morrow morning. Three companies from the Crescent City Battalion will reach here to-morrow night. Three batteries and one cavalry company will contest for prizes to-morrow; eight infantry companies will contend for the centennial prizes on Wednesday, and on Thursday Mill's equestrian statue of Jackson will be unveiled. Gens. Joseph Wheeler and Pennypacker, of the United States Army, are here, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will arrive to-morrow evening.

THE GOSS AND RYAN PRIZE-FIGHT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—Goss and party left here for Erie early this morning. No particulars of where the fight will take place can be obtained to-night.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE TURKISH, EGYPTIAN, AND AFGHAN TROUBLES.

A COMPLETE RUPTURE BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA—THE RED SEA SLAVE TRADE—THE AMEERSHIP OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, May 17.—A Vienna dispatch says: "The strained relations between Roumania and Bulgaria have now come to a complete rupture. The recall of the Roumanian representatives has been followed by that of the Bulgarian agents. The end was brought about by Bulgaria insinuating that Roumania was secretly supporting the insurrection in Bulgaria, and by studied discourtesy to the Roumanian representatives."

Since the departure from Egypt of Gordon Pasha there has been a great revival of the slave trade on the Red Sea, which is greatly encouraged by reports circulated far and wide that Gordon Pasha was dismissed from office. A dispatch from Alexandria says that owing to further arrivals of slaves at Assioot and Cairo, and of the apathy of the Egyptian officers, the Egyptian Government, by the request of the British Consul-General, has intrusted Count Sale, an Austrian officer, with a special mission to Assioot.

A dispatch from Kabul says: "Should Abdurrahman Khan hesitate to meet our views, a candidate for the Ameership will doubtless be chosen from the family of the late Shere Ali—perhaps Ayoob Khan, his son, or Hashim Khan, his son-in-law. The excitement throughout the country from the uncertainty of the future is considerable, but it is less than formerly, and the chances for a pacific settlement are increasing. Gen. Roberts pursues his march through the Logar Valley towards Maidan."

A dispatch from Kandahar says: "The new Wali of Kandahar has returned from Arghastan, after completely pacifying the disturbed districts. He was formally inducted as Governor, and was presented with various gifts from the Viceroy."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Replying to the collective note of the powers urging the reoccupation by Turkish troops of the evacuated positions now occupied by the Albanians, the Porte proposes the formation of an international commission of inquiry. Replying to the demand of the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors that a cordon of troops be formed around the Albanian districts, the Grand Vizier stated that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has been ordered to prevent the formation of insurgent bands and to court-martial persons distributing arms.

The majority of the foreign Ambassadors support the demand of Austria and Italy that a cordon be formed around the disturbed districts in Albania.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "Deserters from Herat report that city to be in a state of anarchy. Ayoob Khan is practically a prisoner, and the troops are oppressing the people. Some regiments are mutinous in their demands for arrears of pay."

A Paris correspondent learns that France will take the initiative in demanding from the Porte the acceptance of an International Commission of Supervision and Administration for Turkey.

A ROMISH WAR ON BISMARCK.

TOTAL REPEAL OF THE MAY LAWS DEMANDED—A GENERAL CRUSADE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "The Ultramontanes are resolved to recommence the war against Prince Bismarck and stir up the Catholic population against the Government. The first important meeting of Catholics has been held at Dortmund, Province of Westphalia, at which 30,000 persons were present, including many noblemen and influential leaders. The meeting fully approved the attitude of the Centre Party in the Reichstag, and expressed the hope that the Catholics would move in the Reichstag for a law making the Ministers responsible for their acts. The Catholics demand the total abolition of the May laws. The Catholic press have undertaken a general crusade to excite hatred and mistrust against the Government. Two members of the party, Prince Edmund Radziwill and Count Ballestrem, have gone to Rome to give some explanation on the state of affairs to the leaders at the Vatican and to receive instructions. The Bundesrath will prolong its sitting some weeks longer. It will be prorogued until October, when the new business regulations will come in force, and the Council will be composed quite differently, as all the leading German Ministers will participate in discussions."

A Berlin dispatch says: "Emperor William has given his assent to the draft of a measure for introduction in the Prussian Diet modifying the Falk laws."

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY AND LORD LYTTON BLAMED—VICIOUS GOVERNMENT METHODS.

LONDON, May 17.—A Calcutta dispatch says: "The entire press and public pronounce the Government's explanation of the deficit in the Indian budget as worse than the original blunder. Sir John Strachey has shown himself utterly unfit for the post of Finance Minister, and he and Lord Lytton, (in a somewhat less degree,) must bear the chief blame. The Vernacular Press acts may not improbably be carried out by the new Government."

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The question of the business management of the India Office continues to occupy the attention of many persons in the city. It is stated that in November last, while the India Council was paying from 34s. to 35s. per ton for carrying rails to India, the great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was paying only 25s. per ton. In other cases discrepancies of 5s. per ton between the charges in Government contracts and those of private companies are too numerous to mention. A most vicious system seems to have prevailed for years, by which the Government of India was compelled to pay the highest possible price for everything. Few of the tasks of the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, promise to be more difficult than that of reforming the India Office. The subject will likely come before Parliament soon after the opening."

FRENCH CABINET AFFAIRS.

M. LEPERE'S RESIGNATION—M. SAY A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

LONDON, May 17.—A Paris dispatch says: "The retirement of M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, cannot be regarded as weakening the Cabinet. The Ministry of the Interior, on the advent of the Waddington Cabinet, was saddled with the Ministry of Public Worship which M. Jules Ferry could not take, and this responsibility soon seemed to become too heavy for M. Lepère's shoulders. This insufficiency became striking, and people soon began to see that the chief source of M. Lepère's strength was the energetic protection accorded him by M. Gambetta."

PARIS, May 17.—M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, speaking at Auch, in the Department of Gers, to-day, said that the country was proceeding steadily in the path of progress and liberty, and was prepared to repel all aggression; that the Republic was ready to stretch out its arms to all the children of France, even to those who cherished unjust prejudices; and that the Government was far from being desirous of initiating religious persecution, but were resolved to enforce strictly execution of the laws.

A decree appointing M. Constant Minister of the Interior and of Worship, vice M. Lepère, resigned, has been signed.

LONDON, May 18.—A Paris correspondent confirms the report that M. Léon Say is expected there on Wednesday to become a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate. The correspondent adds that it would be far from surprising if M. Say should resign the Ambassadorship at London, but an Anglo-French commercial treaty will probably be concluded under his influence.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE HOME RULERS ORGANIZING—DISCUSSING THEIR PARLIAMENTARY POLICY.

DUBLIN, May 17.—At a meeting of the Home Rule Party here to-day, the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray proposed that Mr. William Shaw be elected Sessional Chairman. The O'Gorman Mahon proposed the election of Mr. Parnell, and Mr. J. C. Fay proposed the abolition of the Chairmanship. After a protracted discussion, Mr. Parnell was elected by a vote of 23 to 18. Eighteen Home Rulers were absent from the meeting, and 43 were present. Mr. Richard Power proposed that the Home Rulers should hold aloof from all English political parties, and sit on the Opposition benches. The discussion was finally adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan has finally decided to contest Meath.

LONDON, May 17.—In the election at Mallow for the re-election of Mr. William M. Johnson on his appointment as Solicitor General, the vote stood: Johnson, (Liberal,) 201; Kelly, (Parnellite,) 89.

LONDON, May 18.—Mr. Goschen, the new British Minister to the Porte, has started for Paris on his way to Constantinople.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, May 17.—The election for members of the Chamber of Deputies has resulted as follows: One hundred and forty-four Ministerialists elected, 112 Constitutionalists, and 54 members of the Disident Left. There will be 189 second ballots, of which 68 will probably result in the choice of Ministerialists, 53 Constitutionalists, and 18 members of the Disident Left.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope has recently undergone successfully a painful operation. The Pope would much like to pass the Summer at Perugia, but he is not prepared to face the storm of opposition, reproach, and menace he would have to encounter if he did so. It is, meanwhile, no secret to his medical advisers that to remain in Rome all the Summer is, perhaps, to run an immediate risk of his life, and certainly to shorten it."

The *Sportsman* says: "Robert W. Boyd, the oarsman, has completed arrangements for his trip to the United States. He will leave Newcastle on Thursday, the 20th inst., and sail with several friends from Glasgow in the State Line steamer State of Pennsylvania, which leaves that port for New-York on Friday, the 21st. Boyd is in the best of health, and has completed a first-class preparation."

LONDON, May 18.—A Rome dispatch says: "Of 336 Deputies elected, 170 are Ministerialists, 60 members of the Disident Left, and 106 of the Right."

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that 12,000 men will be sent to Amur and 12,000 to Kuldja.

A Paris correspondent announces that the labor strikes in the north of France are on the point of terminating.

An Ober-Ammergau correspondent reports the first performance of the Passion Play took place on Monday. Eight thousand persons were present. The representation was very successful. A large preponderance of those present were Americans and English.

MURDERS BY THE INDIANS.

FOLLOWING VICTORIA'S BAND—DOUBTS OF THE REPORTED MASSACRE.

FORT LOWELL, May 17.—The following from Capt. Madden, dated from the head of San Francisco River, May 14, has just been received here by way of Apache to-day: "I arrived here to-night, and have traveled hard for three days and two nights in pursuit of Victoria's Indians; but they are still a day ahead of me. They got away from here last night with 30 horses. They have so far to my knowledge killed 11 men, 2 women, and 4 children, and I have heard of 22 others being killed. I left Silver City on the 4th inst. with crackers, bacon, and coffee for myself and men for four days. We have since been living on what little we could get from citizens. I had to abandon one of my horses to-day. The rest are utterly worn out, and I fear I shall now have to abandon the chase. Everything now leads to the belief that they are heading for Stevens's ranch, or somewhere in that vicinity, to procure ammunition. I am of the impression that Victoria's band has been largely reinforced. The country people in that region are excited, and whole settlements are being broken up."

This confirms the report of extensive Indian depredations in New-Mexico. Stevens reports that Tupper and Kramer have overtaken Victoria near Clifton, and have lost one man killed. Madden has probably joined Tupper or Gen. Hatch. The latter is due somewhere in this vicinity. He was in San Francisco Valley, 60 miles north-east of Bayard, on May 11, on a large Indian trail, numbering about 300. Kramer fought only part of the Indians with Victoria, on Ash Creek, on May 7th. Gen. Carr is organizing another command to be sent from Camp Thomas, under Capt. Hentig, to the head of the San Francisco. The command will consist of Companies D and F, of the Fifth Cavalry, and Company A of the Indian scouts.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., May 16.—The reported massacre by White River Utes of Bradbury's party of prospectors from Del Norte is disbelieved. Chief Ouray has no confirmation. Acting Agent Sherman, under orders from the department and at Ouray's request, followed the party nine miles up the North Fork of the Gunnison to warn them off the reservation, and of the danger they were incurring. He found it impossible to overtake them, as they were evidently making marches for Eagle River, prompted doubtless by a visit from the white River Utes several days previous to his arrival at their abandoned camp, at the junction of Water and Gunnison Rivers. A parley of some kind occurred, as Indians report that Bradbury's party claimed to be Mormons bound for Utah, though traveling in an opposite direction. Dr. McKenzie's scout, Gibson, is here, but does not report any forward movement of troops. The Gunnison country is swarming with prospectors. Chief Ouray is waiting patiently, though anxiously, for the passage of the Ute bill, as the delay of Congress is endangering the lives of the settlers along the borders of the reservation.

A CLERGYMAN'S BOLD UTTERANCES.

ROCHESTER, May 17.—A sensation has been caused here by the Rev. Myron Adams, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, who last evening called his people together, saying he had something to say which might affect his standing in the Church. Selecting for his text "Let Love be Without Dissimulation," he boldly denounced the idea of hell as the doctrine of the devil, and took the position of Canon Farrar, to wit: "Here I declare and call God to witness that if the popular idea of hell were true I should be willing to renounce an immortality of happiness, if thereby I could save a single soul. I can conceive of no happy immortality while millions of my fellow-creatures, some of whom I had dearly loved, were at the same time writhing in agony, and without hope." He thinks the Church is declining, and says Bishop Simpson's statement in his sermon at Cincinnati, on Sunday of last week, was a sort of whistling to keep up courage. Skepticism, he says, was crushing the Church, and the Church was to be blamed for preaching a false doctrine about the future condition of the race. The affair produced a profound sensation. It is not believed that Mr. Adams will be forced to resign, as the principal members of his congregation stand by him. Mr. Adams is a graduate of Hamilton College and the Auburn Theological Seminary, is about 40 years old, and is one of the most thoughtful and eloquent preachers in the city.

BIDS FOR CINCINNATI BONDS.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Sinking Fund Trustees, under the law recently passed authorizing them to issue bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, for the purpose of redeeming outstanding City bonds bearing a higher rate, to-day opened bids for $1,250,000, and found the Third National Bank of this city bid 1 21-100 per cent. premium for the whole sum, and Daniel A. Moran, of New-York, bid 2 [illegible] per cent. premium. The bids were taken under advisement.

BOSTON, May 17.—John H. Pearson & Co., grain merchants, on State-street, have suspended. Their liabilities are about $150,000.

THE CASE OF WHITTAKER

APPROACHING THE CLOSE AT WEST POINT.

THE COURT CLOSING UP THE TESTIMONY—DETECTIVES WHO DID NOT DETECT, BUT BELIEVE THE CADETS INNOCENT—RECORDER SEARS CHARGES MR. FIERO WITH BAD FAITH.

WEST POINT, May 17.—When the Court of Inquiry in the Whittaker case assembled this afternoon there was the usual throng of officers, civilians, and ladies in attendance in the library. The grand climax in the inquiry had been reached on Saturday, and nobody anticipated any testimony of a very startling nature, but the interest in the case was not weakened on this account, and the proceedings proved to be of a very interesting character after all. Recorder Sears busied himself with gathering in the ragged ends of the case for the management here, and in making clear some things which have been mysterious up to this time. Cadet Whittaker was not present at any time during the session, and Prof. Greener, though he watched the proceedings closely, made no attempt to force himself upon the attention of the court. He looked serious, and evidently thoroughly appreciated the weight of the evidence against his friend and former pupil. Gen. Schofield sat in his usual place, to the rear of the court, surrounded by ladies, and noted every answer of the witnesses with evident attention.

Col. Lazelle, Commandant of Cadets, was recalled, at the opening of the court, to contradict the testimony of Cadet Whittaker, who affirmed that he turned his gas out when he went to bed on the night of the outrage, and that the only light in the room during the assault was from a candle or taper carried by one of the three assailants. Col. Lazelle, who was the first person summoned by Cadet Burnett after the discovery of Whittaker, said that when he entered the room the gas was burning, though dimly. Dr. Alexander, the surgeon of the post, was the next witness. In answer to Lieut. Knight, counsel for Whittaker, he said that when he examined Whittaker on the day after the alleged outrage, the Cadet evinced great nervousness. He examined him in order to determine the length and depth of the wound, and the examination caused him some pain, and also caused the blood to flow from his wounds. He was pale, and wanted more air, and showed every symptom of faintness. The Doctor suspended his operations on account of these symptoms. To Major Mordecai Dr. Alexander said that he found no scratches on Whittaker's face except the wounds on the ears, and he saw no abrasion on his forehead.

Recorder Sears—Have you not often in your experience seen strong men turn faint at the sight of their own blood?

Dr. Alexander—I have.

Major Mordecai—And, judging from what you saw, do you believe that Cadet Whittaker is a man of that peculiar temperament?

Dr. Alexander—He showed that he was.

Walter Mitchell was recalled, and testified that on Wednesday, April 14, he went to Highland Falls on horseback. He went to Ryan's saloon to inquire about the story of the three Cadets. Ryan told him that there was no foundation for the story, except that three enlisted men had been to his place on the Saturday previous, and he had had some trouble with them. The witness was told the names of the men. They were Sergts. Engelhardt and Moore, and, he believed, Sergt. Murphy.

Recorder Sears at this point referred to the fact that Mr. Townsend had insinuated that the post guard had not attended to its duty on the night of the outrage, or it could never have been committed. The Recorder explained the discipline of the post guard, and said that it had nothing to do with the Cadets or their barracks, unless in case of fire. "I called up every member of the guard who was on duty on April 5," said the Recorder, "and questioned them closely as to whether they had seen any suspicious characters about the post in the early morning or during the night, and especially if they had seen three citizens together, and they all answered that they had not."

Thomas Sampson, Chief Detective of the United States Treasury in New-York, was next called to the stand. He has been a detective for 37 years, 20 of which have been passed in the service of the Government. He was engaged on the Whittaker case at the request of Gen. Schofield, and began his investigations on the 28th of April. He began his work by having interviews with 64 Cadets, 16 from each class, and representing every section of the country. The Cadets admitted that they were prejudiced against Whittaker, partially on account of his color, and partially on account of some peculiarities of his character, but they all denied having had at any time an intention to do him bodily harm. They said that they determined to let him severely alone, and did so. The Cadets were all very frank in talking to the witness, and much to his surprise he found that they impressed him with their truthfulness. He came here expecting to fasten the guilt on some of them, but he now felt confident that no Cadet had planned or executed the outrage. Mr. Whittaker was not so frank as the others, but he attributed that more to the nature of his surroundings and the ostracism which he had suffered than to any want of truthfulness. The witness had traced several rumors, but none of them amounted to anything. He heard that Cadet McDonald had struck Whittaker at one time, and that Cadet Blake had insulted him, but on following these things up they ended in nothing tangible. "In talking to Whittaker," said Mr. Sampson, "I told him that I was here to help him all that I could, but I wanted him to aid me by giving to me any suspicion which he might have. He told me that he had no suspicions of anybody. I asked him if he did not think that Blake or McDonald might be at the bottom of the outrage, and he answered emphatically, 'No.' He denied that he did it himself. My interviews with him were on the 7th, 19th, and 15th of this month." It will be remembered that on Saturday Whittaker testified that he began to suspect Blake and McDonald between the 15th and 20th of April, and this evidence of Mr. Sampson is a complete contradiction of that statement.

The witness here indulged in a vivid description of the Manhattan Savings Bank burglary, the apparent object of which was to show that burglars, as a rule, gagged their victims and tied their hands behind their backs, from which he argued that Cadet Whittaker's assailants were not burglars. He had heard of two women who had successfully accomplished the feat of tying themselves. He thought it strange that after Whittaker had been warned by the anonymous note he should, after being awakened by the raising of his latch, turn over and go to sleep again. "A coward," said the witness, "would be kept awake through fear, and a brave man would have kept awake to fight." Mr. Sampson's opinion as a detective was that the Whittaker case stands out alone as a perplexing problem, and in the limited time that had been given him he had utterly failed to come to any conclusion as to who was the guilty party. To Lieut. Knight the witness said that in his interviews with Whittaker he never attempted to direct his suspicions to Blake and McDonald, but he had asked him if he didn't think one or both of them might be at the bottom of it, and Whittaker had answered no. He would not like to give his opinion as an expert in regard to the probable course which Whittaker's assailants would have pursued in tying and gagging him, as his experience in such things had always been with the criminal classes.

Thomas Fisher, a private detective, of Astoria, Long Island, has been working up the case for Gen. Schofield in conjunction with Mr. Sampson. He corroborated the latter in every particular, and added that Whittaker had told them on Saturday last, after his examination, that he thought possibly the assault might have been made on him by outside parties for political effect. Mr. Fisher also said that on Wednesday, April 14, he watched Ryan's house at Highland Falls from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and no two horsemen stood at the door, as Mr. Fiero had charged.

Prof. Greener was again called to the stand. It had been reported that he intends to wr-

lish some facts not yet made public in regard to the case. Lieut. Knight asked:

"Have you any personal knowledge of facts which tend to clear Whittaker, which are not known to this court?"

"I have not."

"If you possessed such knowledge, would you give it to this court?"

"I certainly would."

Prof. Greener said to the TIMES correspondent at the close of the session that he had no facts to clear Whittaker, and had not attended to be so reported. But he believes that the anonymous note is a forgery, and that the whole case is a conspiracy against Whittaker.

Recorder Sears, at the conclusion of the Professor's testimony, arose and said:

"There is one matter upon which I think it is my duty to report to the court to finish up and round off the proceedings. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the examination of Mr. Fiero, who came here under the protection, or in company with, his chief—we didn't call Mr. Woodford, but he came all the same—when it was proposed to call Mr. Woodford, he gave me this note, which I will again read." Here the Recorder read the note, stating that Mr. Fiero would decline to testify in the case, but was willing to tell the Recorder privately all that he knew. "Therefore," continued the Recorder, "it becomes my duty to inform the court what information I received, and what action I have taken on that information. The information was from that note that Mr. Fiero possessed facts, or some knowledge which he did not care to have made public, for fear of interfering with the investigation by the Grand Jury, but which he would communicate to me privately, and I could take such action as was proper, or bring it to the attention of the court in closed session, so that it could be investigated without letting these facts out to the public to the injury of that investigation. As a result of this note, I was closeted with Mr. Fiero for some 25 minutes, and he gave me no information whatever. This, then, is either bad faith, that is to say, they had information and did not give it to me, but left me to infer that they would, or else they wanted to hide the fact from this court and the public that they had no information. There was as little rumor that no intelligent man—a member of that body which Mr. Fiero said so grandiloquently was the highest court in the land—would consider five minutes or five seconds, so that it left me without any information whatever, except two idle rumors, one based upon an anonymous letter of an ignorant and prejudiced person; and for the other there was no authority given whatever. That is my report upon that matter."

After this report by the Recorder the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is confidently asserted that the taking of testimony will be concluded at this session. The arguments of the Recorder and Lieut. Knight will probably be submitted in writing, instead of orally.

RENEWING THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

GEN. INIGUEZ APPOINTED PRESIDENT—HIS PROCLAMATION WHEN ENTERING CUBA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—At a meeting of the Cuban Revolutionary Club of this city, this evening, a letter was read stating that a telegram from Jamica, signed by Miguel Barret, had been received, announcing that a Provisional Government had been formed in Cuba, with Gen. Iniguez as President, P. O. Rosad as Minister of Interior and War, Señor Rosepes as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senator La Madrid as Diplomatic Commissioner to the United States. A great deal of gratification was expressed by the members, and renewed hope was cherished of the successful termination of the war. Before adjournment, the meeting adopted a series of resolutions pledging their compatriots in Cuba continued practical support and tendering the thanks of the Cubans to the American press and people for support and encouragement.

The following is the full text of proclamations issued by Gen. Calixto Garcia Iniguez upon his arrival in Cuba:

To the People of Cuba:

In returning to Cuba, still supported I commence with the same cry that I uttered 25 years ago. If we were justified then in raising the standard of independence and rebellion, now and greater crimes have caused us to take up the same cry. Independence or be born out by its rock. I have never desired the success of the struggle. Gathering around me the vast elements of our command, I will uphold the present Cuban Revolutionary Government, and hold, that little iota too, never any. Our treaty of Zanjon, it is not that which guides me to war, but the treaty which we formulate for our liberty. Cuba, free, will pass judgment on those who, in the name of securing our property in the future constitution, have sought to make us slaves to a foreign power

BRAVELY FACING PIRATES

MATE WILLIAMS, SINGLE-HANDED, ATTACKS THREE MEN.

DRIVEN OVERBOARD, THEY UPSET THEIR BOAT, CONTAINING TWO COMPANIONS—THE MATE HAULS THEM ABOARD AND HANDCUFFS THEM—ONE MAN DISABLED AND DROWNED.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the schooner Victor, commanded by B. Pickett, lay off College Point waiting orders to sail for the West Indies, with a general cargo. Near her lay the schooner Eliza and Rebecca, commanded by E. A. Price, waiting to go to New-York in ballast. Out of Flushing Bay came a row-boat, in which were James Moran, James McMahon, alias Kit Shanahan, Thomas Riley, Joseph Lynch, and William O'Rourke. They were on a marauding expedition, and cautiously approached the Victor. Hauling alongside, three of them climbed over the rail and went to the aft companion-way. On board the schooner was the mate, John Williams, a handsome, fearless, intrepid young fellow. He was awakened by the noise of the row-boat grating against the ship's side, and sleepily rolled out of his berth and walked to the companion-way to see what was passing. As he was about to emerge from the cabin he was confronted by two of the marauders, and a revolver was thrust in his face with a command to keep quiet or have his brains blown out.

Williams was thoroughly awakened by the incident, and dashing back into his cabin, procured two revolvers. He marched defiantly to the companion-way, and as he reached the deck he fired one shot at random. The marauders retreated to the forward end of the vessel, and three shots were fired by them at Williams, who stood in the companion-way and fired until he saw the three men scramble over the rail. A moment later there was splashing and cursing, and Williams, in the uncertain light, saw that the men, in getting hurriedly into their boat, had upset it. The boat drifted to the stern of the schooner, and several voices from the point where the rascals climbed over the rail implored succor. Williams went to work systematically. With the aid of two sailors who had hardly come on deck, he prepared irons to manacle the men made prisoners by an accident, and he pulled them on deck one by one, ironed them, and placed them in the cabin.

Search was made for the boat and the rest of the thieves, of whom three—Riley, McMahon, and Lynch—had been captured. The noise of the firing had been heard on the Eliza and Rebecca, and the master, Elijah Price, seeing a man clinging to a row-boat filled with water, put off and secured Moran, and handed him over to Williams. The prisoners admitted that O'Rourke, who was one of the men who boarded the Victor, was lost. They were disposed to believe that one of the shots fired by Williams had disabled him so that he could not save himself. When the tug General Mead came to tow the Eliza and Rebecca to New-York, the four prisoners were transferred to her, and at the foot of East Twenty-third-street a patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct was hailed, and, at the request of Williams, Capt. Clinchy sent a squad of officers on board the tug, and the prisoners were brought ashore. They were subsequently taken to Police Head-quarters, and Superintendent Walling ordered their pictures to be taken for the Rogues' Gallery. They are young men, with hardened faces, and Moran and McMahon have criminal records.

In the afternoon they were arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, by Capt. Clinchy and Officers Schroff, Harris, Malloy, and Hennessy. Affidavits were made by John Williams, the mate of the Victor, and Capt. Price, of the Eliza and Rebecca. In the record-book Moran was entered as a native of Ireland, aged 22, and Riley, McMahon, and Lynch as natives of the United States, and aged 19, 20, and 19 years respectively. They refused to say where they resided, and were committed for further examination to-day. Soon after their incarceration in cells of the Fifty-seventh-Street Prison they were supplied with dry clothing. Each of the prisoners had substantially the same story to tell. On Sunday, they said, they met O'Rourke, who, it is supposed, was drowned, at the foot of North Moore-street, in a yawl-boat. Accepting his invitation to go up the river with him, they boarded the boat, and, having two bottles of whisky with them, all were drunk when they reached Flushing Bay. They remained all night in that vicinity, and sighting the Victor early in the morning, decided to go on board for a drink of water. Moran and O'Rourke boarded the vessel, leaving the boat in charge of their three companions, and, while engaged in looking for the water, were confronted by the mate, Williams, who began firing. In their haste to get away the boat was capsized. A bullet from the mate's pistol struck O'Rourke, who, crying "Save me, save me," relaxed his hold and disappeared beneath the surface of the water. The pistol found in the bottom of the boat belonged, Moran asserts, to O'Rourke, who was the only one of the five armed.

THE VALUED POLICY BILL.

INSURANCE MEN EARNESTLY PROTESTING AGAINST ITS PASSAGE.

Representatives of 95 fire insurance companies responded to the call issued by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters for a meeting in the rooms of the board yesterday, to take action on the proposed "Valued Policy" bill now before the Legislature, under whose provisions companies are sought to be compelled to pay the insurer the full value of his policy, irrespective of the actual loss, where fraud or incendiarism cannot be proved. A memorial was adopted remonstrating against the passage of the bill, because, First—Its provisions will convert a simple contract of indemnity into a wager policy, remove all interest or care of the insured in the protection of his property, and offer a premium to incendiarism. Secondly—It will change the whole theory of fire insurance, being in direct opposition to the tenor of all the decisions of the court, both here and in England. Thirdly—It will stimulate and encourage over-insurance, and, as a consequence, arson. Fourthly—It will necessitate onerous additional expense in determining the value of property which it is proposed to insure, thereby largely increasing rates. Fifthly—It offers a direct inducement to crime, fraud being a thing well-nigh impossible to prove in these cases. Sixthly—Its tendency is to increase enormously the destruction of property by fire, thereby increasing the loss to the commonwealth of the State unnecessarily. Seventhly—It will be to the positive disadvantage of honest policy-holders, who now under the law have power to require their losses to be determined by disinterested arbitrators, chosen from among their neighbors, and who will be compelled to pay an extra premium, what may accrue to dishonest and designing men. "Finally," the remonstrance concludes, "in the judgment of the members of this board the passage of this bill will largely promote incendiarism and arson; enormously increase the proportion of fraudulent and dishonest losses, tend to demoralize the citizens of the State by giving the sanction of law to fraud, and rob the State of the high position it has hitherto maintained of leading the legislation of this country in the fostering care it has ever exercised in protecting the great interests of fire insurance so important and indispensable to the business and mercantile relations, not only of this State and City, but those of the whole country as well."

In the course of the discussion that took place the gentlemen present seemed to have little faith in the efficacy of any appeal to the Legislature, but it was agreed that it would be only a matter of duty to sign the memorial. The document was printed during the afternoon, and copies were forwarded to every member of the Legislature.

Before adjournment official notice was given of the death of the late Isaac R. St. John, President of the Lamar Company, and senior member of the board. Committees were appointed to draft suitable resolutions and to attend the funeral.

THE RING ALDERMEN.

REPUBLICANS COMBINING WITH TAMMANY MEN TO DEFEAT MR. GARDNER.

The Tammany Aldermen, who are aided by three of their Republican colleagues—Messrs. McClave, Perley, and Finck—intend to adopt a new line of tactics for the purpose of preventing the confirmation of Mr. Hugh Gardner for the office of Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. DeWitt C. Wheeler, whose term expired over two years ago. They induced a sufficient number of the members to absent themselves from the meetings of the board during the past fortnight, and thus prevented a quorum, so that the Mayor had no opportunity to send in Mr. Gardner's name for the position. They have agreed, however, to carry out a different programme at the weekly meeting of the board today. It is proposed that immediately after the roll has been called one of their number shall present resolutions of condolence at the death of Judge Church, and when they are adopted move for an adjournment. They expect that this motion will be promptly carried. The Mayor's nomination of Mr. Gardner, however, will be transmitted to the board when they organize, so that an opportunity will be given to place it before the members.

It was rumored yesterday that one of the Republican Aldermen avowed himself as willing to vote for Mr. McAvoy, the Mayor's candidate for Superintendent of Buildings, on condition that his brother should be nominated for Police Commissioner. The Alderman, however, denied the report.

THE WEST-STREET IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Controller Kelly, Chamberlain Tappan, Recorder Smyth, and Dock Commissioner Vanderpoel have forwarded to Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, President of the Senate, a protest against the passage of the West-Street Improvement bill. They say: "The vital interests of this City which will be prejudiced by the enacting of this bill are so vast and incalculable that the undersigned feel it to be their imperative duty to respectfully request that you will submit this communication for the consideration of the body over which you so honorably preside, in order that every Senator shall be fully advised that this bill is not indorsed by the officers of the City Government, nor by the principal commercial bodies having the welfare and interest of our City at heart. The Chamber of Commerce of this City, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Board of Trade, the Council of Municipal Reform, and other bodies, have adopted and transmitted to the Legislature or its committees formal preambles and resolutions opposing the enactment of the bill, and setting forth unanswerable reasons why the bill should not become law. A large number of our most prominent citizens and largest tax-payers have also publicly opposed the bill, denouncing it as one of the most ingenious schemes to compromise the rights of the City ever proposed in the Legislature. Nearly the entire press of the City has given its voice as opposed to the measure, and asked that the Legislature shall leave the legal questions involved for the decision of the courts, where they properly belong and now remain. Any officer of the City Government who has favored or advocated this bill in any way has taken such action in his private and individual capacity, and not officially." In conclusion, they say: "The undersigned, therefore, most respectfully submit to the Senate that the interests of this City, which are so vast and for which they are trustees during their respective terms of office, demand that no legislation should be had to convey or invest individual citizens with rights and property, as contemplated by this West-Street Improvement bill, when the courts of the State have already decided such property and rights belong exclusively to the Corporation of the City of New-York."

THE WARREN INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF THE GENERAL WHO LED A DIVISION OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

At the opening of yesterday's session of the Warren Court of Inquiry, on Governor's Island, Mr. J. R. Cotton, a civil engineer, in the employment of the United States, was called to verify certain maps prepared by himself for the applicant. Then Col. R. B. Ayres, of the Second Artillery, who was a Major-General in 1865, and commanded the division of the Fifth Corps that appeared to falter at Five Forks, took the stand. After detailing the strength and disposition of his forces on Friday morning, the day before the battle of Five Forks, Col. Ayres testified that he was directed by Gen. Warren, who had received the order from Gen. Meade, to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's lines along the White Oak road. He formed his troops, with one brigade from Crawford's division, and advanced cautiously, in order to ascertain the enemy's force. He was not left long in doubt. About 500 yards from the White Oak road he was suddenly confronted by a large body of the enemy, embracing an entire infantry division, with some cavalry, which pushed him gradually back upon Griffin and Crawford. Later in the day the whole corps was formed in order of battle, and the enemy was repulsed and driven back beyond the White Oak road. The Fifth Corps bivouacked within a few hundred yards of Gen. Lee's right, and directly under the rebel works in front of Petersburg. The division was withdrawn without delay upon the reception, a little after sundown, of the order from Gen. Warren, directing the movement by way of the Boydton road. The ground was the worst in the world—difficult in the day time, and almost impracticable at night; broken, heavily wooded, and cut up by water-courses. Having got his men in motion on the Boydton road, Gen. Ayres repaired to Gen. Warren's head-quarters, and they discussed the situation. Gen. Warren said that Gen. Sheridan's peril was imminent, and there must be no delay in effecting a junction with him, or at least getting within supporting distance. The division moved as rapidly as possible. About a mile south of the Run Gen. Ayres was met by an officer from Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters. It was his impression that the officer was Col. George A. Forsyth; he had since been told that it was not, but he still believed that his impression was correct. Col. Forsyth rode up and directed him to turn into a road which lay about a mile in his rear—a cross-road running nearly east and west—which would bring his division into action upon the rear of the enemy. The sun was just rising, and that was the only means he had at present of fixing the time. As witness recollected the events of the morning, it was about 9 o'clock when Gen. Sheridan joined him on the road to Five Forks. Gen. Sheridan bade him good morning, and if he felt any dissatisfaction, or thought there had been any delay, he did not show any signs of it.

Col. Ayres next described the movement of the Fifth Corps toward Five Forks, which commenced about 1 o'clock. The witness's division was formed near Gravelly Run Church road, with his flank leading north to the White Oak road, resting upon the road. His first brigade left nearly every officer and 800 men on the field at the battle of the Wilderness. At the battle on the Weldon Railroad they were behind works one day. On not a single other occasion during the war had his men fought behind breast-works.

Gen. Winthrop (commanding the reserve brigade) was ordered, if any gap was opened at the right by the movements of Crawford, to throw his brigade into it at double quick. The division advanced about 1,000 yards through a piece of woods in front, and broke into an open field through which ran the White Oak road. A staff officer rode up to Gen. Ayres and called his attention to a piece of woods to the right and front, as probably sheltering a large force of the enemy, and he dispatched an order to Winthrop to lose no time in executing a movement intended to protect his right from an enfilading fire. When they were nearly across the opening the rebels delivered a heavy volley from a piece of woods and the action commenced in earnest. Owing to a mistaken order, one of the brigades came up at double quick, which broke the regularity of the advance, and gave an appearance of disorder. There was no facing about, no random firing, and it was the impression of the witness that he did not throw out any skirmish line in making the attack upon the enemy. The men took advantage of the ridges and other inequalities of the surface to protect themselves against the enemy's fire. This was all the ground there was for the statement that his division was thrown into confusion. There was really no such thing in the proper sense of the term, and he was not in the least apprehensive for the success of the day. Order was soon restored by the personal exertions of Gen. Sheridan and the witness, and the troops advanced to the attack. Our men had the blaze of the rebel guns right in their faces. They returned the fire a few times, then made a rush, and the works were carried. Our boys took 2,100 prisoners and 9 battle-flags right there in the corner of the rebel defenses; and it was all done by two brigades that numbered only 1,600 men in all.

On his cross-examination Col. Ayres repeated the exact language of Col. Forsyth on the morning of April 1. Col. Forsyth reined up on the road and said: "Gen. Ayres, Gen. Sheridan wishes you to turn into a road about a mile back that will bring you upon the rear of the enemy. You were not expected so soon as Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters, or a messenger would have met you before." Witness understood from what Col. Forsyth said that his movement was regarded by Sheridan as having been executed with promptitude. Major Gardner then cross-examined the witness respecting the confusion among his troops, alleged by Gen. Sheridan and his witnesses to have prevailed at the beginning of the action. He replied that he was with the front line during the advance. He did not think the men wavered under the rebel fire. Some apparent disorder had been created by the mistaken order referred to in his direct examination. He remembered riding back with Sheridan, who had his hat in his hand and was waving it, and reprimanding the brigade pretty sharply. Possibly he used strong language, for there was very little time to look up gentle terms in the dictionary.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

BURGLARS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

HOW THE ROBBERY OF A JEWELER'S SHOP WAS FRUSTRATED.

Special Officer Dailey, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, tried the door of Jacob Morch's jewelry store, No. 110 Broadway, Williamsburg. Looking through the glass he saw a portion of a man's body in a crouching position near the safe. He called Officer Brown and Roundsman Nicholson, whom he had just left. Brown and Nicholson went to the rear of the building through an alley-way, and left Dailey to guard the front. As the officers climbed over the fence to get into the back yard they saw two other men at work on the safe. The burglars saw the officers at the same time. Without a moment's hesitation they pulled their revolvers and dashed for the front of the store. One of their number, picking up a large bronze figure as they ran, smashed the plate glass in the front window with it. Through the aperture the men jumped into the street. Dailey tried to stop them but his revolver missed fire, and the burglars, starting in different directions, escaped. One of them was subsequently arrested and gave his name as Adrian Leroy. He was identified by Dailey as the man who threw the bronze figure through the window, and also as an expert New-York thief, who has just been released from State Prison. A coat soaked with blood, in the pocket of which was a cocked revolver, was found opposite No. 95 Fourth-street about 8 o'clock. It is supposed that the coat belonged to one of the burglars, who cut himself in jumping through the window, and threw away the blood-stained garment to avoid detection. The Police think that they will be able to find Leroy's companions. There was $30,000 worth of jewelry in the safe which the burglars were trying to open when discovered. A full set of burglars' tools of the most improved pattern was found near the safe.

JOHN P. JENKINS'S ESTATE.

John P. Jenkins, at one time Register of Westchester County, in 1871 borrowed the sum of $2,000—$1,000 each from his brother, James M. Jenkins, of Mount Vernon; George H. Mead, of New-York, and Prof. J. Swinburn, of White Plains. Four years afterward he went to Florida, and died while there. Before he went away he put a portion of his property in trust in the hands of three friends of his at White Plains. After his death these trustees sold this property, but did not realize enough to pay all his debts. Mr. Mead brought suit against the estate for the value of his note, and got judgment. Mr. James M. Jenkins meanwhile had borrowed $400 from Stephen S. Marshall, the appointed guardian of John P. Jenkins's children, who, at the time of his death, were minors, giving him security in two notes. The notes not being paid at maturity, Mr. Marshall sued on them, and got judgment. When the children became of age, the guardian sold all the remainder of the property, and it was bought by Mr. Stephen M. Sherwood, of Sing Sing, a brother-in-law of Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Mead has now brought a suit in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County to have this property resold, he claiming that the sale to Mr. Sherwood was not a bona fide one. The Surrogate will render his decision in a few days.

EXAMINING COLLEGE STUDENTS.

THE BOYS OF COLUMBIA TELLING ALL THEY KNOW TO THE EXAMINERS.

The closing examinations of the collegiate year at Columbia College and the College School of Mines began yesterday, and the students will be heartily glad when they are over. The Seniors were examined by Profs. Drisler and Peck and Mr. Scott in Greek, calculus, and Anglo-Saxon. The Juniors told all they knew of political economy to Prof. Smith. Prof. Short heard the Sophomores in Latin, and also examined them for scholarship in letters. The Freshmen struggled with mathematics under Prof. Drisler, who also examined them for scholarship in science. To-day the Seniors will be examined by Prof. Alexander in psychology and by Prof. Chandler in chemistry. To-morrow Prof. Peck will hear them in astronomy. On Wednesday they will recite in physics to Prof. Rood, and on Friday Profs. Short, Rood, and Smith will hear them in Latin, higher physics, and political economy. Prof. Burgess will examine them in constitutional law on Monday of next week; Prof. Newberry in geology on Tuesday, and Prof. Alexander in history of philosophy on Wednesday, when the long agony will come to an end. The Juniors will go through the mill to-day under Prof. Drisler in Greek and in scholarship in letters, the latter being continued on Wednesday, Thursday and Monday. To-morrow, Prof. Nairne will hear the class in English literature; Prof. Short will hear them in Latin on Thursday; Prof. Peck in mechanics on Friday; Prof. Alexander in logic on Monday, and Prof. Rood in physics on Tuesday. On Friday and Tuesday the Juniors will also be examined for scholarship in science. Mathematics will be the bane of the Sophomores, under Prof. Van Amringe, to-day, and to-morrow the class will display its knowledge of the constitutional history of England in the presence of Prof. Smith. Prof. Drisler will examine the class in Greek on Thursday; Prof. Nairne in history of English literature on Friday; Prof. Chandler in Chemistry on Monday, and Mr. Scott in Anglo-Saxon on Tuesday. Sophomore examinations for scholarship in science will also be held to-day and on Monday, and for scholarship in letters to-morrow and Thursday. The Freshmen will recite in rhetoric to-day to Dr. Quackenbos; in Greek to-morrow to Dr. Merriam; in Grecian history and Roman antiquities (half of class) on Thursday to Prof. Schmidt, in Latin to Mr. Ashmore on Friday, and in Grecian history and Roman antiquities (half of class) on Monday to Prof. Schmidt. In addition, examinations for scholarship in letters occur to-day, to-morrow, and Friday. Examinations for the Junior Greek prize will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 27 and 28. Candidates for admission to the college will be examined on June 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The examinations in the School of Mines, which also began yesterday, will not close until Saturday, May 29. The First Year Class will finish its work, however, on Saturday next. On Wednesday night of next week the Sophomores will observe, with great pomp, the annual burial of some particularly obnoxious text-book. The doomed book this year is one of the text-books on Anglo-Saxon, and the procession of mourners will leave the Worth monument at 10 o'clock P. M.

A DRAFT RIOT REMINISCENCE.

THE PRODUCE MEN RECALLING THEIR DEEDS ON THAT OCCASION.

On July 14, 1863, on the outbreak of the draft riots, an appeal was made by the authorities to all law-abiding citizens to organize for the purpose of putting down the mob. That same morning the members of the Produce Exchange held a meeting, and 91 immediately volunteered. At 2 P. M. they reported at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and were enrolled into two companies of a regiment of minute-men, then forming under the direction of the officers of that regiment. At 4 o'clock news came of the gathering of a dangerous mob at Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue. Col. Winslow ordered out the two Produce Exchange companies and another, and taking with him two Gatling guns led his undrilled men to the scene of rioting. They were hotly attacked, and a severe engagement ensued, during which four members of the Exchange were wounded. They were J. McLane, shot in the forehead; W. H. Buxton, shot in the hand; Henry Hill, shot in the foot, and D. T. Birdsall, shot through the wrist, the ball entering the abdomen, where it remains to this day, the surgeons having been unable to extract it. Many of the rioters were killed. The main body of the mob was driven into the houses, whence they poured such a storm of shots and missiles that Col. Winslow, who was himself wounded in the thigh, not having sufficient force to dislodge them, ordered his little command to retreat, which they did in good order, marching backward, and keeping up a running fire at the mob, who followed them in great numbers. The Produce men did equally valiant service during the few days following before the riot was finally quelled. It is proposed to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the event above narrated, probably by a dinner, in which all the survivors of the 91 will take part. The names of the heroes are as follows:

Company A.—A. M. Underhill, R. Simonson, Peter Rice, F. W. Ryan, John Roberts, C. M. Tugman, E. Bailey, John W. Thorne, Abram Knight, Jr., James G. Pingle, I. G. Bigelow, George F. Borland, A. Bonnell, James Knight, J. C. Bowan, John Lowe, Charles A. Silliman, Joseph F. Connelly, F. W. Dieterich, V. D. Nairs, John P. Elwell, Charles William Strachan, J. E. Jenkins, George Neale, Frederick Patten, Henry Smythe, Frederick Cyrus, George Stearns, William Fuller Tufts, Lyman Tiffany, James Arkell, Charles B. Fallenstein, H. J. Overman, E. Baker, James H. Baker, R. L. Ostrander, [illegible], E. A. Robertson, R. A. Blakesley, Alexander Orr, C. Cook, C. Keller, G. S. Baker, Godkin Baker, Charles F. Stephenson, C. B. Lockwood, C. V. Anderson, J. Bromley, John Ferguson, R. [illegible], J. Dickinson.

Company B.—Edward Cromwell, [illegible], George Vanderhoof, Howard Crosby, John Wells, Jr., W. R. Barber, D. W. Berry, A. M. Hoffman, George C. Stone, E. L. Baker, Joseph Ross, William W. Purdy, A. B. Purdy, S. S. Bromley, E. A. Kent, Henry Hill, George R. Ferris, Thomas Dunham, William C. Beecher, Ambrose Snow, Morris H. Smith, Edward Reed McIlvaine, Nathaniel Wyman, F. McLane, James Davis, John W. Paddon, P. A. Fisher, Fenton Durfee, Edward S. Burgess, D. T. Birdsall, H. M. Whitney, H. D. Walbridge, W. H. Buxton, E. C. Mosser, S. W. Carey, John A. Holmes, H. C. Chamberlain, A. M. Coffin, M. Shikman, William H. Fellow, Paul Grout.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

MUSTERING THE MEMBERS FOR INSPECTION—THE NUMBER IN LINE.

The Twelfth Regiment turned out in heavy marching order for inspection and muster yesterday afternoon. With a band of 40 pieces, wearing a bright scarlet and blue uniform, at its head, the command marched from its armory down Broadway to Thirty-fourth-street, and halted in battle front on the south side of that thoroughfare, with its right resting on Park-avenue. The field, staff, and company officers commanding were as follows: Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Wilson; Major James H. Jones; Adjt. W. H. Murphy, Quartermaster R. A. Biker, Commissary E. R. Powers, Assistant Surgeon S. Baruch, Inspector A. T. Decker; Companies A, Lieut. A. H. Hertz; B, Capt. C. S. Burns; E, Lieut. J. Mosher; F, Capt. S. V. Healy; G, Capt. G. I. McGowan; H, Capt. W. C. Reddy; I, Lieut. G. M. Williams; K, Capt. Edward Fackner. Col. Cruger established his head-quarters on Park-avenue, and the ceremony of escorting the colors to the color company was performed. Company G received the colors, and, headed by the band, marched along the line to the color company, where the flags were turned over to the standard-bearers, the band meanwhile playing "Hail Columbia." After Company G had returned to its place, the ranks were opened and the regiment was inspected by Assistant Inspector-General Rodenbrough, Inspector Carl Jussen, of the First Division, and Acting Inspector Alfred Roosevelt, of the First Brigade. Wheeling into a column of companies, the regiment was then formally counted. The result of the muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff	10	..	10
Band	39	..	39
Company A	35	14	49
Company B	36	3	39
Company E	30	13	43
Company F	35	6	41
Company G	38	6	44
Company H	32	14	46
Company I	40	11	51
Company K	33	5	38
Total	406	90	496

The band gave a concert during the ceremony. After it was finished, the regiment marched down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, and returned up Broadway to its armory.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters.—Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N. H.; Charles M. Warner, Jordan, N. Y.; Henry A. Marsh, Nashua, N. H.; Sarah Pease, Towsontown, Md.; George K. Kimball, Golden, Col.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters.—William B. Blount, Haverhill, Mass.; William T. Erison, Harrisonville, Mo.

BASE-BALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17.—Worcesters, 19; Bostons, 10.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 17.—Brooklyn, 7; University of Princeton, 3.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 17.—*James L. White, the base-ball player, has engaged himself to the Cincinnatis for two months.*

THE DROUGHT IN NEW-JERSEY.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 17.—The farmers of Burlington and adjoining counties are much excited over their crops, owing to the long-continued drought, as they are fearful that they will suffer by it. There has not been any rain in this vicinity for weeks. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s '91, C.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$10,000 108	150,000 ...b.c.107¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 5s '81, C.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$1,500 .....c.107¾	50,000 103	5,000 ....107¾
105,000 ......107¾		

SALES TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MAY 17.

THIRD CALL, 2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, May 17—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was largely increased, and the dealings were at times attended by considerable excitement. At the opening, the speculation was marked by a very depressed tone, the bears commencing operations by a raid on Canada Southern, which, on large offerings, rapidly declined to 40, the closing quotation on Saturday having been 45¾. The efforts of the bear clique were next directed against Pacific Mail, but this stock only yielded 3¼ ⅌ cent. The general market was materially affected by the weakness of these shares, and almost the entire active list declined. The downward course of prices met with no check until after the first board, when the covering of some short contracts caused a recovery of ¾ to 3¾ ⅌ cent., the latter in Canada Southern. After a brief interval, however, the selling movement was renewed, the coal shares being selected as the chief point of attack, and prices fell off rapidly, until near the close of business, when a decline ranging from ½ to 7½ ⅌ cent. had been established, the New-Jersey Central leading the downward movement. In the final transactions, a firmer feeling prevailed, and the closing quotations showed a recovery of ⅛ to 1 ⅌ cent.

The transactions aggregated 447,493 shares, including 55,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 51,900 Erie, 49,800 St. Paul, 37,000 New-Jersey Central, 23,400 Lake Shore, 26,000 Reading, 23,600 North-west, 21,800 Pacific Mail, 21,400 Kansas and Texas, 21,300 Wabash Pacific, 20,600 Canada Southern, 13,300 Western Union, 12,300 Michigan Central, 8,900 Ontario and Western, 7,800 New-York Central, 7,800 Northern Pacific, 7,400 Iron Mountain, 5,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,700 Union Pacific, 4,500 Delaware and Hudson, and 2,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph.

North-west declined from 89½ to 89, rose to 89⅝, declined to 88¼, and recovered to 88½; St. Paul fell off from 73¼ to 72¼, advanced to 72⅝, sold down to 69, and recovered to 69½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 78⅝ to 73¼, advanced to 79, sold down to 76¼, and recovered to 76½; Delaware and Hudson receded from 72¼ to 70¼, recovered to 71½, fell off to 70¼, and closed at 70⅝; New-Jersey Central advanced from 66 to 66⅝, receded to 61¼, and recovered to 62⅝; Reading fell off from 47 to 46¼, rose to 47⅝, declined to 44, and recovered to 45; Erie declined from 36 to 34¼, and recovered to 35; Pacific Mail sold down from 31½ to 30, recovered to 31⅛, receded to 27¼, and closed at 28; Lake Shore declined from 100¾ to 100¼, and recovered to 101; Kansas and Texas dropped from 30¼ to 28⅜; Wabash Pacific fell off from 31 to 30, and recovered to 30¼; do. preferred sold down from 58⅜ to 54½, with final sales at 55½; Canada Southern broke from 47¼ to 40, recovered to 43⅜, returned to 40, and recovered to 41; Michigan Central advanced from 78⅜ to 79⅜, fell off to 75, sold up to 75⅜, and reacted to 75¼; New-York Central declined from 125⅝ to 123¼; Western Union rose from 99⅜ to 100, and reacted to 97⅝; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold off from 39¼ to 38¼; Ontario and Western advanced from 28⅜ to 28⅝, reacted to 27⅛, and closed at 27½; Northern Pacific sold up from 29⅜ to 28, and fell off to 31¼; do. preferred rose from 44⅝ to 45¼, and declined to 41; Iron Mountain declined from 41¾ to 40¼, and recovered to 40⅝; Union Pacific advanced from 83 to 83⅝, and receded to 81; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 26¼ to 25; do. preferred from 70 to 69; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold down from 26 to 24¾; do. preferred from 67¼ to 66¼; Lake Erie and Western rose from 20⅝ to 24, and fell off to 23⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy receded from 120 to 119; Morris and Essex from 107 to 105¼; United States Express fell off from 45 to 44; Houston and Texas sold down from 51½ to 49⅝; and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred from 46 to 41.

The Money market continued to work smoothly. Call loans to Stock Exchange borrowers ranged between 4@5 ⅌ cent. during the early portion of the day, but an easier feeling prevailed at the close, when there were large offerings of capital at 3@4 ⅌ cent. The Government bond dealers readily supplied their requirements at 3@3 ⅌ cent. In the discount market prime names sold at 5 ⅌ cent. The following are the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, par, ¼ bank, $2 50 premium; St. Louis, 50 ⅌ $1,000 premium; Chicago, 60c. premium, and Boston, 25c. discount.

To-day being observed as a holiday at London, we are without our usual advices from that financial centre.

The Sterling Exchange market, although not specially active, is firmer in tone, and better prices were obtained than at the close of last week. The nominal asking quotations are unchanged at $4 86½ for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand, with actual transactions at $4 85 to $4 85½ for 60 days, $4 87⅞ to $4 88 for demand, $4 88¼ to $4 88½ for cable transfers, and $4 83¾ to $4 85⅜ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were strong, and advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on limited offerings. Railroad bonds were active but irregular, and in the main weak and lower. Erie consolidated Seconds were again the feature of the dealings, these bonds advancing from 89½ to 89⅝, declining to 88¼, and recovering to 88⅝; Kansas and Texas Seconds were also noticeably active, and sold down from 56¼ to 52¼; do. Firsts declining from 100¾ to 100¼; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts consolidated fall off 2 ⅌ cent., to 58, but recovered to 57; Wabash Seconds declined from 98 to 95; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes from 64 to 59; Texas Pacific incomes from 61 to 59¼; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, class B, from 36 to 35; Cairo and Fulton Firsts from 106½ to 105; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes from 80 to 79; do. Second do. from 70 to 69; International Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, from 82 to 81; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts from 38¾ to 38; Kansas Pacific consolidated Firsts from 91½ to 91; Lafayette, Bloomington, and Muncie Firsts from 98 to 97½; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre assented from 90⅞ to 96; New-Jersey Central Firsts consolidated assented from 98⅜ to 96; Ohio Central Firsts from 90 to 89½; San Francisco, class B, from 70⅜ to 70; Western Union 7s from 114½ to 114, and Delaware and Hudson Firsts of 1884 from 107 to 106½; Houston and Great Northern Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, advanced from 28 to 31; C., C. and I. C. incomes, from 32 to 33; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts from 90 to 91½; Erie 5s from 110½ to 111½; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Firsts from 100⅜ to 101½; Great Western Firsts from 106⅛ to 107; Louisville and Nashville consolidated 7s from 113 to 113½; New-York Central Firsts, coupon, from 127 to 127⅛; Rock Island Firsts, coupon, from 117¼ to 118; Wabash Firsts from 109½ to 110; and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula 7s from 113½ to 115. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 45⅝; Alabama, class C, rose to 67, and Tennessee 6s, old, to 36⅛.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1880.

Receipts	$1,505,684 20
Payments	1,389,097 21
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, note	7,312,416 23

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¾	107⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105	105
Adams Express	115	115
American Express	54	54¼
Albany and Susquehanna	107¾	107¾
Alton and Terre Haute	15	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref	46	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	60	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	54¼	54½	100
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	39¼	38¼	600
American Dist. Telegraph	80	79	700
B. C. R. and Northern	60	60	100
Canada Southern	47¼	40	20,575
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			447,493

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104¼	104½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104¼	104½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104½	104¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104½	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103	103¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103	103¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	109	109¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107¾	107⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¾	107⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	126	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	127	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	128	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	129	..

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$152,363,735
Balances	5,366,075

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 17.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	124	125
United Railroads of New-Jersey	180	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Little Chief Mining Company has declared its monthly dividend of *One ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock, being 50 cents per share, payable at the Mining Trust Company's office, No. 115 Broadway.

The annual report of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company for the year ended April 1, 1880, gives the following statistics:

Gross earnings	$11,061,669 40
Receipts from land department	350,000 00
Total gross receipts	$11,411,669 44
Operating expenses, including taxes	5,796,549 11
	$5,615,119 33

FIXED CHARGES.

Interest on bonds	$590,810 00	
Interest on Chicago and Southwestern bonds	350,000 00	
Rental Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad	141,289 08	
Rental Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	125,000 00	
Rental Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad	5,148 34	1,212,147 37
Net earnings to stock		$4,401,966 96

Or nearly 21 per cent. on capital stock.

Same for previous year ending April 1, 1879:

Gross earnings	$9,409,236 41
Operating expenses, taxes, &c.	5,079,275 48
Net earnings	$4,329,960 93

FIXED CHARGES.

Interest on bonds	$580,880	
Interest on Chicago and Southwestern bonds	350,000	
Rental Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad	68,750	
Rental Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	125,000	$1,133,580 00
Net earnings		$3,196,380 93

Or 15 22-100 per cent. on capital stock.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1880.

Trade in all sorts of live stock was very slow on this forenoon and values generally were off. Horned Cattle declined ¼c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were unchanged in value, while Lambs were weak and off in feeling ¼c. ⅌ lb. Veals and Calves were off ¼c. ⅌ lb., strong. [illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending May 15, 1880: 9,144 head of horned Cattle, 40 Cows, 5,501 Veals and Calves, 18,450 Sheep and Lambs, 117 Pigs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,921 head of horned Cattle, 1,056 Veals and Calves, 4,287 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending May 15, 1880—18,504 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,705 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending May 15, 1880: 6,081 head of horned Cattle, 205 Veals and Calves, 19,006 Sheep and Lambs, 19,584 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,631 head of horned Cattle, 118 Veals, 5,218 Sheep and Lambs, 4,017 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,306 head; total for the week thus far, 8,450 head; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 36,000 head; shipments, 7,500 head; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—Hogs active; Yorkers and Baltimores, [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—Beef Cattle—Firmer; [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., May 17.—Cattle—Receipts [illegible]

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 17.—Cattle—Market dull; [illegible]

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 17.—Cheese—Sales here to-day amount to 2,800 bxs. of Factory Cheese at 11c.@12½c., and 480 bxs. farm Dairy Cheese at 9c.@11½c. Seventy-five pkgs. of Butter were sold at 14c.@22c. The market has declined about ¼c.

UTICA, N. Y., May 17.—Forty-five hundred bxs. of Cheese were sold here to-day at from 10½c.@12½c.; 1,309 bxs. were commissioned.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 28½c. Rosin quiet at $1 for Strained, and $1 05 for good Strained. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 40 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Third Monday motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 213, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I, II, AND III.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until June 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 21, 5, 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I, II, AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I AND II.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Smyth, Recorder.

John Leonard, felonious assault and battery; Angelo Cornetta, homicide; George Madigan, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Gilroy, James Lynch, grand larceny; Thomas A. Coakley, perjury; William Ogle, forgery; William H. Hampton, extortion; Albert H. Bart, false pretenses; Frederick Becker, Excise; Philip Sandorph, Excise; John Bechmer, Excise; Frank A. Boerner, Excise; Gustavus [illegible], Excise; John Buckley, Excise; Thomas Bulger, Excise; John Albrecht, Excise; John Brinckel, Excise; William Carroll, Excise; John Cook, Excise; Herman Bush, Excise.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

James Davis, burglary; Theodore Thomas, grand larceny; Ellen Ferguson, Benjamin Rea, petit larceny; Michael Archer, Excise; Rosa Ammond, Excise; Jacob Anderson, Excise; Patrick Brierly, Excise; Christian Bopp, Excise; George Pringle, Excise; Beatrice Belong, Excise; Albert Abrams, Excise.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CHILD OF THE STATE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—TWELFTH NIGHT.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—BOCCACCIO.
DALY'S THEATRE—THE BROOK.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—KERRY GOW.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—THE SPECTRE KNIGHT.
STANDARD THEATRE—HORRIBLE.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PRESTIDIGITATION.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—BOARDING-SCHOOL.
THE AQUARIUM—OUR BIJAH, &c. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA VIE PARISIENNE.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.

Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or slowly falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds.

The lobbyists of the Star-route contractors evidently knew what they were about when they boasted that the action of the House for correcting the abuses in their business would be rejected by the Senate. The report of the Senate committee striking out the section of the House bill which provided for this important reform was yesterday adopted by the Senate. The matter now goes to a conference committee, where it is to be hoped that the representatives of the House will be entirely firm. The provisions of the House bill were very moderate, and in no way interfered with the efficiency of the service or the prompt transmission of the mails. They simply secured a revision of the grossly extravagant, and, in spirit, illegal, contracts of the department—contracts made in such flagrant violation of the interests of the public that it is difficult to understand how they could ever have been secured without corruption. The issue between the House and the Senate is, therefore, reduced to a very simple one of honest and decent administration as against profligate and probably corrupt squandering of the public money. On such an issue the Senate should be compelled to recede or to take the responsibility of defeating the entire bill.

It is proposed, in the House, to authorize the Government to go into the business of building very extensively, as well as at great cost. Fifty-four bills, appropriating more than $5,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in various parts of the country, are now pending in the House, and will be considered in a lump next Saturday. This is one of those combinations which the success of the River and Harbor grab has made feasible in Congress. The member who supports all of the schemes of his colleagues secures the assistance of each man who has a similar job. Technically, this is called "log-rolling." In point of fact, it is a species of conspiracy. It will flourish and rob the Treasury as long as Congressmen care more for votes than for the general welfare.

An employe of the Census Bureau has addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads some very serious allegations in regard to the means employed to secure for the Texas Pacific corporation the land grant whose extension is now being sought from Congress. He claims to have evidence to show that $90,000 in cash and $300,000 in first mortgage land grant bonds were paid to Senators for votes to pass the Land Grant bill in the upper house in July, 1870, and that a million of dollars' worth of land grant bonds were divided for a similar purpose among members of the House. The bill finally passed on the 3d of March, 1871, and the Texas Pacific scheme has been so fertile a source of lobbying and wire-pulling in Congress as to give a certain inherent probability to the charges now made. Their author professes to be able to furnish documentary evidence of the truth of his assertion, as well as the names of witnesses who are cognizant of the facts. Charges so specific and so obviously capable of being readily tested demand thorough and immediate investigation.

The arguments presented yesterday against the bill for taxing life insurance companies afford another proof of how carelessly the new Tax bills have been prepared, and how slight an idea their authors had of the magnitude of the interests to be affected by their proposed legislation. The first and second sections of the Life Insurance bill do not agree, since the first provides for the taxation of "premiums, interest, and other income," while the second provides for returns of the amount of premiums only. No definition is given of the meaning attached to the phrase "business transacted in this State," and there is no attempt made to obviate the double taxation of premiums already taxed in another State. The bill would, moreover, impose a tax upon rents derived from real estate already taxed, and it would place in operation the machinery of retaliatory legislation by which a State like Ohio could levy upon the income derived by New-York companies from Ohio $13,482, against $3 54 which the Treasury of New-York would obtain from the taxation of the one Ohio company doing business here. Like other acts of the same series, the bill seems skillfully devised to drive capital out of the State, and it presents a very proper subject for an Executive veto.

It is time that the tomfoolery of preventing meetings of the Board of Aldermen in order to defeat action on the Mayor's nomination for Police Commissioner were brought to an end. If any of the Republican Aldermen propose to vote against the confirmation of Mr. GARDNER, let them do so openly and frankly, instead of attempting to skulk a responsibility which they must, sooner or later, face. *The Aldermen are already held* in such thorough contempt by the public that it may be difficult for them to do anything which would make their proceedings still more despicable, but some of the politicians who are supposed to control Aldermanic votes have a certain amount of character to lose, and they cannot too promptly interpose to stop a farce of which everybody is heartily tired. It is hardly worth while delaying important public business for the sake of demonstrating the political influence of Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, or of keeping a place for Mr. DEWITT C. WHEELER. The latter distinguished patriot has publicly declared his unalterable fidelity to the cause of Gen. GRANT, which probably means that he is satisfied there is no disposition to allow the confirmation of his successor. But even the keeping of Mr. WHEELER out of the ranks of Mr. BLAINE's supporters would be purchased at much too high a price if it be contingent on his continued membership of the Police Board.

THE ELECTION LAWS THIS FALL.

Although the Republicans have voted almost unanimously in the House to adjourn on the 31st of May, no provision whatever has yet been made, and, so far as has been disclosed, none has been promised, for an appropriation to carry into effect the Election laws at the approaching election. Even the small sum necessary to meet the deficiency for the current year's expenditures has not been appropriated, and not only are the Marshals still unpaid creditors of the Government, but the Federal courts are everywhere being adjourned because there is not money in the Treasury to defray the necessary costs. It might be inferred from this state of things that the Election laws and the administration of justice generally in the Federal courts were matters of small consequence. The general administration of justice, which is now interrupted by the obstinacy of the Democrats in insisting upon connecting with the appropriations for the courts provisions changing the Election laws, is certainly an interest which ought to command the most careful attention of Congress. No other civilized Government would undergo such an interference with the work of its tribunals from such a cause without incurring a degree of popular disapproval which would soon bring the discreditable trifling to an end. But in the United States, from one cause or another, we bear with too great patience defects in our Governmental management which ought to excite the liveliest indignation. If the general distribution of power under our Constitution has secured us in some degree from its abuse, it has also left us with a very vague idea of who is responsible when such unfortunate incidents occur.

But, even if we can allow our courts to be closed for want of money when our Secretary of the Treasury is promising us a surplus of a hundred millions for the next year, it is not to be expected, after the experience of the last two years, that we will submit in silence to the nullification of the Federal laws for the protection of the suffrage. On this point the Republican Party, at least, is bound by every consideration of policy, principle, and consistency to take a firm stand. The Republicans in Congress, sustaining the President at every point, resisted for months all attempts to repeal or to seriously weaken those laws. This was only a year ago, and even within the last month the veto of the Deficiency bill by the President—presenting the issue of the integrity of the Election laws, only indirectly and remotely—was sustained by every Republican vote in the House of Representatives. It cannot be expected, therefore, that in the face of such a record Congress will be allowed to adjourn without some substantial provision for the enforcement of these laws. It is, nevertheless, difficult to see in what way this will be brought about. The compromise proposed by Mr. GARFIELD, and accepted by the Democrats, to couple certain amendments of the laws with the appropriation, was vetoed by the President on the naked ground of opposition to all "riders" involving seriously-contested questions. Nor was this compromise accepted by the Republicans of either branch of Congress. The Democrats, on the other hand, have made no progress in embodying the compromise proposition—if it can be called a compromise, when it was not accepted by their opponents—in a separate measure, and there is no indication that if they should do so it would receive the approval either of the Republicans in Congress or of the President. Under these circumstances it would be idle to deny that the situation of the Election laws is a very precarious one, and that their final fate is not easily to be foreseen.

Meanwhile, the Republicans ought to understand that an impartial, vigorous, and untrammeled application of the principle of these laws is very important, and may be absolutely essential to the success of the party in the fast approaching elections. In many of the large cities of the North, and throughout the greater part of the South, nothing else will give any chance of a fair election. The prospect of an easy and overwhelming victory for the Republican Party is not so well assured that we can afford to turn over to our opponents those chances for fraud of which they have shown themselves in the past only too eager to avail themselves. The long and steadfast struggle to resist the repeal or emasculation of the Election laws last year was justified by the fact that they are really essential to pure elections. It is true that they have not always been administered with the energy and firmness that should have been displayed, but they are sound in principle, practically adapted to remedy the evils at which they are directed, just in purpose, and capable of rendering very great service to the cause of popular government. They cannot now be abandoned, and the Republicans in Congress would be shamefully negligent of the plainest duty if they allowed any consideration whatever to induce them to consent to their direct or indirect abandonment.

We have already expressed the opinion that it would be eminently wise on the part of the minority to consent to amendments based on the principle of those embodied in the Deficiency bill. If these are calculated to impair the efficacy of the laws, they can probably be modified to avoid that result. If they cannot be, let the issue be made distinct; let it be known that the Republicans are willing to adopt the principle of the amendments, and let the Democrats take the responsibility of refusing, if they so elect, to apply it fairly. The positions of the two parties would then be clearly defined, and if the President were compelled to call an extra session a second time to secure the honest enforcement of laws so important and so necessary, the country would have no difficulty a second time in coming to a conclusive approval of his course and of that of the Republican Party.

THE COMBINATION GRAB.

It was entirely characteristic of this Congress that the House should take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, yesterday, under a suspension of the rules, and pass it by a great majority. An appropriation bill to provide for the maintenance of a branch of the Government necessary for the people's convenience could not be passed in this way. A bill to settle a dispute on the frontier, on which the lives of hardy settlers and pioneers depend, has no chance whatever with this Congress. But there are two kinds of bills which are certain to be taken care of, no matter what becomes of all others. The people may be deprived of mail facilities, the creditors of the Government be clamorous, the courts closed, and the Post Offices left in darkness—but Congress votes its own pay and perquisites; and it is attentive to the voice which demands special appropriations for "the deestrick."

If any man should wonder why the House, which finds it so difficult to save time for the consideration of various important projects of law which have been introduced, and is able to take up and pass, after a discussion of thirty minutes, a bill appropriating more than $8,500,000, he will find the solution of the puzzle in the Congressional districts. Next to getting his own pay, the average Congressman wants to get something for the people who vote for him and keep him in Congress. The men who support the River and Harbor Appropriation bill year after year are not dishonest. They are selfish. They do not believe that the appropriations are required by any public interest. But they know that some of their immediate constituents demand these; and they have not sufficient firmness to withstand the home pressure applied to them. The River and Harbor bill is an omnibus. There is room in it for everybody. It appropriates money for the nominal improvement of rivers, creeks, trout-streams, harbors, estuaries, inlets, coves, and flats. There is not a State in the Union, not a district in any State, which does not contain a body of water big enough to attract the attention and secure the protection of the argus-eyed House Committee of Commerce. If the committee, in drawing up its schedule of "improvements" to be paid for from the National Treasury, should omit any Congressional district, the Representative from that district speedily has the omission supplied. The managers of the grab, for it is nothing less, cannot afford to lose the support of any one member. The Congressman who manifests hostility to the bill is pacified by inserting in it the item which he believes will make things pleasant for him at home and among his constituents. It is an organized combination to take money out of the public Treasury and expend it for private and public interests. It is a silent conspiracy. It shuns discussion. And this is why a bill appropriating more than eight millions of dollars was rushed through the House under the gag-rule, with only a handful of men to oppose it. The grab was a general one.

The Senate has never shown itself able to withstand the temptation to vote money for the "deestricks," and nothing but an Executive veto will save the country from the reckless extravagance of the bill. It is in vain that the press has repeatedly exposed the frauds concealed in the River and Harbor Appropriation bills of previous Congresses. It has been shown, in some instances, that streams to be "improved" at the public cost have no existence. In other cases it has been found that even the citizens of the locality to be benefited by an expenditure of the public money knew nothing of the enterprise on foot until it was discussed when too late for protest. Here and there, scattered through the bill, are items which provide for necessary work. It may be advisable to provide for the larger needs of foreign, coastwise, and internal commerce by the improvement of harbors and rivers. But the Congressional jobbers have long since got past the point where the real needs of commerce are considered. The main purpose now is to get the public money spent in the several districts. The meritorious objects of the bill carry the worthless and swindling ones. While it may be apparent to any well-informed man that the appropriation of $80,000 to improve the Passaic River from the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge to its mouth is necessary, it is by no means clear that it is also necessary that the Government should expend $30,000 for the improvement of Cheesequakes Creek, in New-Jersey. Cheesequakes Creek is one of many streams discovered by the geographers of the River and Harbor raid. Cheesequakes Creek may be a noble stream, or the $20,000 asked for, and the $30,000 which will be added to this sum by and by may make it a noble stream; but there are so many of these water-courses demanding irrigation that we must stop somewhere. The constitutionality of this wholesale and wasteful scattering of the public money is doubtful. From small beginnings, and undertaken with much debate as to the lawfulness of the original transaction, Congress has gone on from one stage to another, until the few hundred thousands have swollen to millions. It would not be believed, thirty years ago, that the modest sums appropriated for the improvement of a few seaports could be increased to nearly nine millions for countless fishing-brooks and impracticable harbors. This grasping swindle must be brought to an end sooner or later. We may as well make an example of this last outrage.

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

For several weeks New-York has been the only State in the Union harassed by the doubts and uncertainties which a session of *the Legislature produces. Elsewhere the* people have settled down with a feeling that, for a few months at least, they know where they are and what they are to depend upon, so far as their interests are affected by the action of law-makers. The officers of corporations can make their calculations with some assurance that they will not be upset before they are finished, and the payers of taxes know what to expect. In this State the torment of uncertainty and of serious apprehension continues, and even grows more intense from day to day. Only a few days of the session remain, but in that time enormous injury may be done by the bungling work of the incompetent committee which has been trying to effect a revision of the Tax laws. This is by far the most important subject that has been before the Legislature at the present session, and if it could have been dealt with in a judicious manner much good might have come of it. Of that there is no longer any hope, and the only thing that can be accomplished is the prevention of harm. It is no easy matter for the ordinary citizen, however much he may be interested, to keep track of the bills which the muddling committee has concocted, and which have been variously modified in the two houses. Being the work of a joint committee, they have been submitted in both branches at once, and have gone their way in each without regard to their progress in the other. In both they are variously and differently amended. In one a bill has been defeated, while it keeps on its way in the other with modifications and a chance of survival. A provision stricken out here holds its place there, and nobody can tell the final upshot. The Savings Bank bill has been slaughtered in the Assembly, but still lives in the Senate, though with little prospect of becoming a law. That affecting life insurance companies has passed both houses and awaits the action of the Governor.

The most important of these bills still threatening the community are that in regard to exemptions; that making provisions for assessment, known as the "Listing bill;" one providing for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the deposits in banks and in the hands of private bankers, and that for the special taxation of corporations. The first of these has passed the Senate, and awaits its third reading in the Assembly. At one point it is entangled with the atrocious "Listing bill" in such a way that it ought to be defeated unless that passes, which it ought by no means to do. We refer to the section which amends the existing Assessment law by requiring that in the fourth column of the assessment rolls the full value of personal property shall be entered "without any reduction for debt." The "Listing bill" provides for a fifth column, in which debts due for property taxable under the laws of this State, less the value of any exempt property which the assessed person may own, shall be entered, to be offset from the total amount of property assessed. If the former bill should pass and the latter not, even this modified sort of deduction could not be made. They are so connected by this ligature that they ought to perish together unless it is severed. But the bill in regard to exemptions, whose full purpose is concealed in the title, which merely proposes to amend the Revised Statutes, has another objectionable feature. The third section has nothing to do with exemptions, but provides for the assessment of every kind of personal property, including money loaned in any other State or in any foreign country, while the Listing bill proposes to set up an inquisition to make the exactions upon personal property effectual. Should both of these pass, as well as that laying upon the burdens already borne by bank capital, the further imposition of one-half of 1 per cent. on deposits, there is an excellent prospect that much of our riches will take unto itself wings and fly to other States, where the profits of their employment will not be so extensively confiscated.

There can be no manner of doubt that these measures are calculated to operate as a serious check on the commercial prosperity and progress of this State, and they should not be allowed to become law in these closing and hurrying days of the session. The law now limits the rate of interest on loans to 6 per cent., and retains those relics of barbarism, the penalties for usury. Six per cent. is probably much more than the average income of personal property in this State, and income determines the ability to pay taxes. The income of personal property is virtually fixed. It cannot rise with the tax, and if one-half of it is confiscated by the State, that kind of property, which is migratory in its very nature, and always seeks the most favorable field for employment, will not only cease coming to New-York, but will depart from it and seek other and more congenial climes. This effect may not be sudden and immediately disastrous, though of that we are not sure, but it will none the less operate as a blight on our commercial prosperity. Those who urge relief for real estate as a reason for bringing all forms of personal property and commercial capital under the same exactions overlook an important distinction. Real estate cannot emigrate, and its value depends on the personal property that is employed upon or in connection with it. To encourage population, enterprise, and capital in seeking and finding profitable employment here is to add to the value of real estate and to its ability to bear taxation. To check their coming or to drive them away is to depress its value and its profits. Its income is not fixed, but expansive, and taxes assessed upon it are drawn from the capital and personal property employed in connection with it, with an equity to which no Assessor can approximate. But it is too late to hope for the adoption of sound principles in the revision of the Tax laws at this session, and we can only appeal to the Legislature to slaughter these monstrous products of the joint committee, and drop the subject until more wisdom can be applied to the important work.

A MATHEMATICAL MYSTERY.

It is often and incorrectly said that women have no aptitude for mathematics. So far is this from the truth that there are certain departments of mathematics in which women are vastly more skillful than men. If a man is asked how much it costs him annually to smoke four cigars a day at fifteen cents each, he will reply, "O! perhaps a hundred *dollars or so," which is manifestly incor*rect; whereas if the same question is asked his wife, she will instantly answer that her husband wastes about seven hundred dollars a year in smoke. Captious critics may point out that this sum is too large, but it must be conceded that while there is a little surplusage in the wife's calculation, she does not commit the fatal error of underestimating the amount. In accordance with the principle that the greater includes the less, her calculation is essentially right, whereas the smoker's calculation is utterly and hopelessly wrong. The skill of women in handling figures is also shown every Sunday in the year. When on Sunday evening the ladies of the family bring out their particular religious newspaper, and grapple with those amazing problems which begin, "I am composed of thirty-five thousand letters; my 1, 9, 365, 17, 4, 11, 44 is an Amalekite plumber," the male members of the family circle know that, though they could not solve the problem even with the aid of six calculating machines, the women will solve it before they go to bed if it takes them all night. In these and several other branches of mathematics woman is easily supreme, and it is hence an error born of ignorance or malice to accuse her of a want of mathematical genius.

When, however, we come to mensuration, we suddenly find the limitations of the female mind. A deep-rooted hatred of all accuracy in measurements, or, at all events, a total inability to comprehend the yard-stick or the tables of dry and wet measure, is one of the most prominent characteristics of the sex. No woman, for example, can form any correct idea of the distance from her house to any other geographical point. If she wishes to go to any place she firmly believes that it is only "a few steps," no matter if it is in reality miles away; and if she has, by force of circumstances, been compelled to walk unwillingly from, say, the Fourth to the Sixth avenue, she will subsequently maintain that she has "tramped all over creation," and is of right completely tired to death.

Every man who has intrusted to a woman the work of manufacturing a shirt has had painful experience of her inability to comprehend the importance of accurate measurement. Mr. Smith, for example, permits Mrs. Smith to make a new shirt, to be modeled precisely after an old one, which measures, say, fifteen inches around the neck. When the new garment is completed, Mr. Smith finds that it chokes him, and he calls his wife's attention to the fact. She declares that it measures precisely the same as the model, and appealing to a tape-measure in proof of her assertion, finds that the new shirt measures only thirteen inches around the neck. In these circumstances a male shirt-maker would confess that he had made a mistake. Not so Mrs. Smith. She exclaims, with every appearance of triumph, "There! what did I tell you. One is almost exactly the same size as the other. There isn't two inches difference between them." Nothing could more forcibly illustrate woman's total incapacity to grasp the importance of accurate measurements. A being who believes that a thirteen-inch band will fit a fifteen-inch neck with as much accuracy as if the band were two inches longer, is born without any sense of the value of linear measure.

As a rule, women decline to recognize the authority of yard-sticks, measuring-tapes, and other standards, and place a pathetic faith in their personal fingers and thumbs. They have constructed for their own use certain tables which pretend that the upper joint of the thumb is exactly an inch in length, and that the width of three fingers is an inch and a half. These are the only measures which they will use when seeking to ascertain the length of a piece of piping-cord or the width of a skirt-breadth. It is needless to say that they are thus led into constant error. The female fingers and thumbs are not constant quantities, so far as their length and breadth are concerned, and to make them standards of measurement is as absurd as it would be to assume that the human foot is always twelve inches in length, whether it be the New-York or the Chicago foot.

What is very odd is the fact that in the department of cookery women make an elaborate pretense of their regard for careful measurement. They have rules for finding the exact quantity of each article that enters into the composition of any particular dish. For instance, their cooking liturgies prescribe that in making cake one must take a cup of flour, six cups of butter, two dozen eggs, three cups of salt, a teaspoonful of indigo, a tablespoonful of starch, and three cups of molasses. But do they ever follow this rule? It is notorious that they pay no attention to it. When a woman undertakes to make cake she takes what she calls "enough" flour, and to this she adds "a little" indigo, starch, and salt, and stirs into it about as much butter and molasses "as is needed." Of course, the result is always unforeseen. It may turn out that the compound thus made is cake, and it may prove to be rice pudding. The woman herself has not the least idea what it will be. With the printed rule for cake manufacture lying before her, one would suppose that it would be impossible for her to produce anything but cake, but in actual practice she utterly scouts the rule, and makes her mysterious compound by the light of nature, and humbly trusts that it will not come out of the oven as sausages or boiled ham. Why women have this antipathy to measurements of all kinds is a mystery. They can add or subtract; they can multiply and they can divide; but here their capacity for any mathematical truth ends. There is, indeed, as Sir ISAAC NEWTON sadly remarked, something very mysterious in women, and the less we try to find it out the better.

The Turkish Empire is drained of almost the last drop of its life-blood, but with characteristic readiness to seize upon any pretext for postponing the evil hour of dissolution, the Porte replies to the last collective note of the powers by proposing an international commission of inquiry to settle the Montenegrin question. To the first note of the representatives of the powers in Constantinople, demanding that Turkey should reoccupy the territory treacherously abandoned to the Albanians and hand it over to Montenegro, a wholly evasive reply was sent, in which the main point was passed over in silence. The Ambassadors at once applied to their home Governments for instructions, and Lord GRANVILLE took the initiative in securing a concert of action on the part of all the powers. The second *note was sharp and specific. All the Governments* signing the treaty of Berlin united in demanding that the Sultan should suppress the insurrection among his Albanian subjects, drive them out of the territory ceded to Montenegro, and fulfill the requirements of the treaty. There is about as much necessity for an international commission of inquiry in this matter as there would be if the Albanian League had invaded Italy or France. The uprising was lawless and violent, a clear infraction of the treaty, and none the less so because some justification for it may be found in the territorial pretensions of the Albanians. All the questions involved were settled in advance at Berlin and by the commission of demarkation which drew the boundary line. The proposition of the Porte is a mere pretext for delay, without a shadow of excuse, except the internal condition of the Empire, and that can hardly be urged as a good reason for defrauding Montenegro of her rights. In truth, however, the affairs of Turkey are desperate. At present the Empire is practically supported by private contributions, its officers being unpaid, and the employes' pension fund having been seized. As it is no longer possible to borrow, even at 20 per cent., it will be interesting to see what new financial shift will be devised by Mussulman genius. There is reason to believe that when Mr. GOSCHEN has replaced Sir HENRY LAYARD the Sultan will find himself very hard pressed, indeed, not only as to Montenegro, but in relation to the unsettled Greek frontier question, and it is not improbable that in case he should prove refractory, the situation might suddenly be complicated by the appearance of an English fleet in the Bosphorus.

A rather curious breach of promise case was recently before Judge WALLACE, of the United States Circuit Court, at Rochester, on a motion for a new trial. Dr. CRAMPTON, of Alabama, had engaged to marry his aunt, Miss CAMPBELL, the comparatively youthful half-sister of his mother. Marriage between persons holding this relation was prohibited by the laws of Alabama, so it was agreed that the engagement should be carried out in the State of New-York, where this is not the case. But the Doctor, either from waning affection or a growing respect for the opinions of mankind—perhaps the latter, as a result of the former—concluded not to fulfill the agreement at all. The aunt, having left Alabama, and claiming a domicile in this State, caught the recreant lover at Lockport, had him sued for breach of promise, and claimed $10,000 damages. The case came before Judge WALLACE originally, and he allowed it to go to the jury on the facts, without hearing arguments on the law points raised, in order that the latter might be more fully considered on a motion for a new trial. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded the $10,000 asked for, and last week the motion for a new trial was decided affirmatively. A number of intricate questions were involved, a final solution of which is yet to come. In the first place, the contract being made in Alabama, where its fulfillment would have been a violation of law, was it invalid when it was understood and agreed that it was to be carried out in New-York, where there was no law against it? Here are questions of domicile and place of performance to be considered; also whether, independent of the law relating to the obligations of the contract, that of the domicile in regard to capacity to enter into it should prevail. The question is also raised as to whether the essence of the contract is the solemnization of the marriage, which might be legal in New York, where it was to be performed, or the relation itself, which was to continue in Alabama, where it was forbidden. The consideration of the moral character and the public policy of such unions is also involved, and the difference between the voidability of the contract if entered into and the obligation to enforce it or the penalty for its breach when it was not entered into. In fact, the complications arising out of the foolish engagement are almost endless.

Mr. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, according to the *Harvard Register*, looks with large favor upon the Harvard "Annex" for women, and thinks the new enterprise has been admirably planned and arranged. For all practical purposes a woman's college has been organized at Cambridge, without any one's calling it such, and without involving the President and Fellows of the university in any difficulty. The college authorities did the very best thing for it in simply letting it alone. As Mr. HIGGINSON has understood the matter, they rested their acquiescence on the simple ground that, so long as the salaries of the Professors were low, they could not be prohibited from taking private pupils, and if they chose that these pupils should be women, and that their instruction should be systematized into a course parallel to the college course, it was nobody's business but their own. He thinks the Harvard Professors entered eagerly into the enterprise from the feeling that it was a just and desirable thing. In looking over the letters which passed between them and the Secretary of the "Annex" committee, he found not a trace of intellectual contempt nor any distrust of the willingness of young women to perform their share in the undertaking, some even expressing the wish that the college could afford to women official as well as unofficial instruction. He thinks that the position taken by the ladies of the committee is also honorable. They have not been afraid of coeducation, neither have they urged it. The "Annex" cannot at present be called, in any full sense, a coeducative institution; yet it secures some of the most important results of such institutions in giving to both sexes the same teachers and the same examinations, and in bringing them to dwell side by side in the same collegiate atmosphere. All this has been accomplished so quietly as hardly to have made a ripple on the surface.

The United States Court of Claims has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, providing that "all officers of the Army who have been heretofore retired by reason of disability arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list and receive pay thereafter accordingly." The question as to the power of Congress to pass this law was raised in the case of Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD against the United States. The complainant was a Colonel of cavalry in the line of the Army on the active list when Congress passed the act of July 28, 1866, providing that officers of the regular Army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle might be retired on the full rank of the command held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service, at the time the wounds were received. The claimant had been wounded in battle while in command of a division of the Army. In 1868, pursuant to the favorable report of a retiring board of officers, he was retired by direction of the President, with the full rank of Major-General. The act of 1875, above cited, reduced his rank on the retired list, as well as his salary, from that of Major-General to that of Brigadier-General. He contended that Congress had no power to do this, and he sought to recover the difference between the salary of a Major-General and that of a Brigadier-General. The court said that in order to decide the question raised it was necessary to consider the difference between rank and office. In some cases the title of an officer at once expresses his rank and his office. But rank and office are not always identical. Rank is often used to express something different from office. It then becomes a designation or title of honor, dignity, or distinction conferred upon an officer in order to fix his relative position with reference to other officers in matters of privilege, precedence, and sometimes of command, or by which to determine his pay and emoluments. Congress cannot appoint an officer to a new and different office, because the appointing power is vested by the Constitution elsewhere than in Congress. But Congress may transfer him to the retired list, and may change his rank and pay at any time without violating the Constitution. In the present case, Gen. WOOD had held the rank but not the office, of Major-General. Congress had given him that rank, and could take it away from him. In reducing him from a Major-General to a Brigadier-General, Congress changed his rank, but not his office. His office was that of Colonel, and this had remained unchanged. His rank having been reduced, his retired pay, which is controlled by rank, was likewise reduced.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

This well-advertised series of seven concerts will begin to-night. It has already been remarked in THE TIMES that the claim by the managers of this "show" that they are engaged in an unprecedented work is without foundation in fact. No one will dispute the pre-eminent position of Cincinnati in the pork trade. But for the past few years, not content with the modest endeavor for æsthetic progress which has characterized other cities of the civilized world, Cincinnati has put forth the additional claim to be the musical capital of the Western hemisphere. It seems to be a case of vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself. Between the pork trade and music there is a great gulf fixed, and it is to be sincerely regretted that the Cincinnati dilettanti have not contented themselves with hastening slowly in the cultivation of the fine arts. They would have nothing but "the largest and finest hall on this continent," to use the language of the festival programme, which also states that "the great Music Hall organ is the largest and finest in the United States." This is all very well, but in worldly affairs it is desirable that supply should keep pace with demand, and not be so far in excess as would seem to be the case with our Cincinnati friends. A little 'leaven of modesty would really be welcome in the announcements of this festival. The world, after all, is not bounded by the limits of Hamilton County, Ohio, and choruses, orchestras, and organs have been heard on several occasions elsewhere. The provincial nature of the festival has a certain charm about it. It is evident that every one engaged in "putting it through" is in terrible earnest, and the position of Cincinnati as a great musical centre is felt to be at stake. It is not intended in this notice to imply any doubt as to the genuine spirit which animates the Festival Association when it is suggested that a little more familiarity with the musical works done every season in this City and in other Eastern capitals would modify the confident expressions of self-satisfaction on the part of Cincinnatians. Before they claim to have "the best solo artists the country affords" it would be well to reflect that, with the exception of Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Mr. Whitney, (all of whom are supremley excellent,) they have no solo artist of note, and none whose place could not be filled to advantage from the ranks of the singers of New-York or Boston. As to being a really musical capital, it should be borne in mind that, in order to get an orchestra in Cincinnati, they have to send to us for all the principals, and, indeed, for two-thirds of the members. It was less than two years ago that an eminent pianist who was to play a concerto had to give up the attempt after a long rehearsal with the best available Cincinnati orchestra, and play the music with the aid of a second piano. When Mr. Mapleson took his magnificent troupe to this "musical centre" last season, the cultivated inhabitants (probably from ignorance of their exceptionally great opportunities) allowed Mlle. Marimon to sing in a representation for which the receipts were only $287. Now, when it is reflected that this artist is one of the few leading prima donnas of the world, and ranks with Adelina Patti, Gerster, Nilsson, Lucca, and Albani, it would seem as if the claims of Cincinnati to be considered a musical capital were ludicrous. As a matter of fact, this festival smacks more of the trade than the musical spirit, but it is, nevertheless, a promising sign of progress. If there were less exuberance in the announcements, and a disposition to submit the concerts to critical judgment based solely on the merits and with less confident prediction, the outside world would be relieved of the bore of hearing the praises of the festival sung in advance. There is hardly a doubt that some of the performances will be of great merit and worthy of the first rank, but the programmes are in several instances evidently made up with a liberal allowance of the ordinary material which one may hear every night, and equally well done, in New-York. With no desire to prejudge the Cincinnati festival, it may be said that its promises cannot be fulfilled. There are three thoroughly competent soloists, and five whose abilities are not extraordinary, to state the case mildly. The programmes are not particularly good. If the committee had not assumed to have engaged "the best artists the country affords," and to establish the claim of an essentially provincial city to represent American musical cultivation, the unwelcome task of entering a protest against this assumption would have been gladly omitted. As an educational element, however, the festival is valuable, and it has the best wishes for success from every lover of music in this part of the country.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Von Suppé's latest opera, "Boccaccio," was played in the English version last night at the Union-Square Theatre for the first time in New-York. As to the music, it may be described as graceful and pleasing, and in the same vein as "Fatinitza," full of bright melodies, several of which are written in waltz time, with a number of original and effective concerted compositions. It can hardly fail to be popular, for it is amusing in its action, there are many droll situations, and a merry spirit which is all pervading, both in the words and the lively music to which they are set. The story of the opera is not of much account, but it is sufficient to afford an opportunity to make the various scenes in sequence and to introduce the characters with appropriate music. The principle rôles were generally well rendered last night, and in some instances they could hardly have been improved. Miss Jeannie Winston, as Boccaccio, confirmed the high opinion expressed of her talents last year, when she appeared in "Fatinitza." She is an actress who is evidently perfectly at home on the stage, and has the essential qualifications of a sense of humor. Moreover, she has a good voice and knows how to sing. There is an originality and very charming naïveté in her assumption of the masculine character which cannot fail to keep up the interest of the audience, as was evident last night. Miss Alice Hosmer as Fiametta, Miss Hattie Richardson as Beatrice, Miss Prestige as Peronella, Miss Somerville as Isabella, and Miss Foy as Leonetto, were all deserving of favorable mention. The male characters (not the students, who were cleverly personated by a number of young ladies,) were not entirely satisfactory. Mr. W. A. Morgan is a good actor, but has a very light voice, which he makes the most of, though it must be confessed that an orchestral accompaniment is too much for him. Mr. Hogan was evidently suffering from a cold and unable to do himself justice. Mr. Dixon, as the Cooper, was particularly good. The minor parts and chorus were on the whole satisfactory, and the conductor, Mr. Kesher, showed genuine ability in his control of the orchestra and the steadiness which he imparted to the entire performance. Several of the songs and choruses were received with so much favor that they were repeated in response to persistent applause. The trio ensemble in the first act, and Boccaccio's song, "I see a ma

young fellow," with chorus; Fiametta's Romanza, "If I have but affection," and the concerted number, "He is a Prince," were some of the best-rendered music of the opera, and were encored. Mr. Dixon sang the Cooper's song in the second act, with its original accompaniment, very effectively, and Miss Winston, in the Gretin song, was particularly good. A further hearing of "Boccaccio" will doubtless be desired by all who were present. It is well put upon the stage, and is a work of the light and pleasing character adapted for the season of the year when the theatre habitué wants to be amused without expending any great amount of mental force in an effort to grasp the subject presented.

GENERAL MENTION.

A concert for the benefit of the Manhattan Hospital will be given to-night at Chickering Hall. A number of distinguished artists are announced to take part in the interpretation of the programme, including Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Mrs. Dow, Miss Winant, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Bullock.

Mr. Maurice Grau began his brief farewell season of French opera at the Academy of Music last night with a performance of "La Vie Parisienne." Owing to the musical attractions elsewhere, the house was not as full as the merits of the representation warranted, but there was a sufficiently large audience to make the evening enjoyable, and abundant manifestations of appreciation. Mlle. Paola Marié was particularly excellent, and received much applause. The opera will be repeated this evening.

A change of programme was effected at Haverly's last evening and Herrmann introduced to the public a variety of new tricks and marvels which were quite equal to those previously made known by him. The two special features of the entertainment, however, were the "mid-air suspension," and the "cabinet du diable," both of them elaborate specimens of the magician's art. In the former Herrmann was assisted by his patient co-worker, Mlle. Addie. The Lorellas, the Onofri Brothers, and Val Vose helped to amuse the audience with "grotesquerie" and ventriloquism. Herrmann's engagement will last a few weeks longer.

Miss Neilson opened the closing week of her engagement at Booth's Theatre last evening with her brilliant performance of Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Compton, whose Romeo has already been praised in these columns, supported her ably. Some of the other parts were in good hands. This evening "Twelfth Night" will be represented, and "The Lady of Lyons" will follow to-morrow. On Thursday Miss Neilson will be seen in "As You Like It," on Friday in "Cymbeline," at the matinée in "Twelfth Night," and on Saturday evening in "Romeo and Juliet." The sale of seats for her benefit performance, to occur next Monday night, will begin on Thursday morning.

A play described as a "romantic comedy-drama" in a prologue and four acts, and called "Our Bijah; or, the Double Life," was produced last evening at the Aquarium, and signalized Mr. Charles Reiche's reassumption of the management of that favorite resort. The scene of the play changes from Peekskill on the Hudson to a reef off the coast of Florida, and its substance includes about equal mixtures of fun and melodrama. The drama covers a period of over 20 years, and commands the services of a large number of actors. Chief among the latter are M. Henry Beiner and Miss Amy Slavin, the second of whom is an extremely youthful actress. All the curiosities with which the Aquarium is well stocked are still on exhibition there, and between these and the play the spectator will not find a lack of entertainment. Performances are still given every afternoon and every evening.

A REMARKABLE BURGLARY.

AND STILL MORE REMARKABLE CAPTURE AND STORY OF THE SUPPOSED THIEF.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 17.—At about 2 o'clock this morning the citizens of Milton-on-the-Hudson were awakened by the village druggist, Robert J. Dickey, who screamed for help. The citizens dressed hurriedly, and ran into the street to ascertain the cause of the outcry. Dickey stated that burglars were operating in his store. The business places in Milton are all located on one street, Dickey's store being situated on a corner block. A number of citizens entered the store, but the burglar or burglars had made their escape by going up stairs into the garret and crawling out of a window on the roof. The crowd increased every minute and surrounded the drug store and adjacent buildings for the purpose of preventing the thieves from escaping. It was dark, the moon having gone down a few minutes before. No one volunteered to go on the roof. The village constable, Henry C. Mackey, who was fishing for shad on the river, was sent for. Meanwhile, the entire population of the village guarded the building, and the excitement ran high. About 3 o'clock a barber, C. J. Miller, heard some one moving stealthily on his roof. Miller's house is situated about 150 feet from the drug store. The barber cocked his revolver, and putting his head out of the window, said: "Who's there?" "It's me; don't you know me? Don't give me away!" was the reply. In the early morning light the barber could not see distinctly, but believed the person who spoke to him was William Purdy, a resident of Milton. The roof on the Miller house is steep, and the barber told the intruder to go down the way he came up to escape falling off and breaking his neck. Instead of going back, the man on the roof jumped from the Miller house across an alleyway, six feet wide, to the roof of a shoe-maker's shop. The crowd, which blocked up the street, saw the man jump, and they yelled: "There goes the burglar." The shoe-maker's shop was surrounded on all sides and escape was impossible.

About 4 o'clock the constable arrived. He went up on the roof of the shoe store and found W. Purdy lying on his side, tied hand and foot. His hands were tied securely behind his back with a black silk handkerchief, and his legs were made fast with his coat tails and sleeves. Purdy was found near the edge of the roof, and near him a sum of money, principally small change, was scattered on the roof.

"Get up; what are you doing there?" said the constable.

"I can't get up; my hands and feet are tied fast," was the reply. The constable untied the fastenings, and together the men came down on a ladder to the street. Dickey made a verbal complaint to Constable Mackey that Purdy had broken into his store, and called upon the officer to arrest him. The constable took Purdy in charge. He says Purdy's hands were tied firmly behind his back.

To-day Purdy was arraigned before Justice R. M. Craft, charged with burglary. Dickey swore he was passing by his store on his way home about 2 o'clock this morning. Through the window he saw a man taking money out of the money-drawer. He gave the alarm, and the citizens turned out in response, as stated. The story of the prisoner, told to the TIMES reporter, is a strange one. Purdy is employed on the tug-boat Austin, of the Cornell & Co. Rondout Towing Line. On Sunday night Purdy left Rondout on the steamer Baldwin, and arrived at the Milton lock shortly after 9 o'clock. He then walked up the hill to the village, a distance of half a mile, and sat down on a bench near Dickey's drug store. After sitting some time, how long he cannot state, two strangers walked along and asked him who kept the Post Office and drug store. Purdy says he told them, and immediately after having done so the strangers grasped hold of him and said: "Give us your knife, quick." Purdy says he gave them his knife, which was subsequently found in the drug store. After that he lost all consciousness. The next thing he remembers hearing was the crowd in the streets yelling about there being burglars in the drug store. He does not know how he came to be on the roof of the shoe store, but presumes the men who took his knife carried him there after chloroforming him. His description of the men is as follows: One of them was dressed in a coat and vest of dark cloth, with white pantaloons and apparently weighed about 180 pounds. The other man was dressed in black throughout, and probably weighed 190 pounds. Both of the strangers had red masks on their faces, and to the best of Purdy's belief he never heard them speak before. He claims that he did not speak to the barber at all, and says it must have been one of his assailants who did so. Cabel Wood, the mail-carrier and ferryman between Milton-on-the-Hudson and Milton Ferry, says he saw two strange men similar to the ones Purdy speaks of, running as hard as they could toward Sand's dock, half a mile north of the Village of Milton, about the time the crowd began to congregate around the drug store. Purdy's friends and relatives all live in Milton, and are highly respected there. His father is one of the oldest engineers on the Hudson River. Many of Milton's residents believe Purdy's story, while others discredit it. Purdy's reputation is good, and the public opinion is about equally divided as to whether Purdy is innocent or robbed the drug store and then, when the means of escape were cut off, bound himself in order to deceive his captors.

TRYING TO KILL HIS SON.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—Dr. Herman Shafer, of this city, while talking, about 5:30 o'clock this evening, with his father, Jacob Shafer, in his drug store in Broad-street, was fired at with a pistol by the old man, who had been drinking. Fortunately, the Doctor had his hands clasped in front of his body, and the bullet struck the index finger of the right hand, penetrating it and bruising the side of the right groin. The old man raised the pistol to fire again, when the Doctor ran into the hall, followed by his father. A struggle took place and the pistol was wrenched out of the father's hands. The old man was arrested and locked up. The Doctor refuses to make any complaint against him. It is likely that he will be sent to the lunatic asylum.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND THE POST OFFICE BILL BY THE SENATE—A VICTORY FOR THE STAR ROUTE RING.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The House to-day suspended the rules and passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill by a vote of 148 to 47. The opponents of the bill abandoned the purpose of filibustering against it, for the reason, perhaps, that it was doubtful whether they could muster sufficient strength to make a successful contest. After the previous question had been ordered, the 30 minutes allowed for debate were occupied by Messrs. Lounsberry and Cox, of New-York, and Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, in opposition to the bill, and by Messrs. Dunnell and Reagan in favor of it. Mr. Lounsberry said that much of the money annually expended under authority of the bill was wasted, and alleged that the navigation of the Hudson and East Rivers had been obstructed rather than improved by the United States Engineers. Mr. Cox opposed the bill because he believed it to be unconstitutional and extravagant beyond all justification. It was never intended that the public funds should be used for improving local streams and harbors and promoting private interests. Mr. Chalmers opposed it because the committee did not provide a sufficiently large sum for the improvement of the Mississippi front of his district, which includes the Harbor of Vicksburg. Mr. Dunnell spoke briefly in defense of generous appropriations to improve the water-courses and harbors of the country; and after Mr. Reagan had explained and defended the course of his committee in preparing the bill, it was passed by the vote above given.

There are now remaining only two of the regular appropriation bills to be reported to the House, namely, the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency. Both of these are nearly prepared, and the former will be reported to the House to-morrow or Wednesday. The Senate to-day passed the Post Office Appropriation bill substantially as it was reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The House clause regarding certain star routes on which compensation for expedition of service was exorbitantly increased by Gen. Brady was stricken out. Very little discussion occurred on this clause, for the reason that the Senate Committee on Appropriations preferred that the matter in dispute should be left for settlement to the conference committee.

THE ELECTORAL RULES.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is probable that a caucus of Democratic Senators will be held this week for the purpose of determining what shall be done. It is reasonably certain that an adjournment will not be had until some action has been taken upon the subject of counting the Electoral vote. It can be stated on the highest authority that should Congress adjourn without some legislation upon this subject, President Hayes will promptly call it together again. He has said as much within the last few days. He deems it of greatest importance that Congress should, by legislation, avoid the possible danger of revolution that was incurred at the last election of a President. The necessity of considering this question will be impressed upon the Democratic caucus, where it will be said that it is no longer a question of the personal convenience of members, but one of public duty; and that if the Democratic majority should now run off without lifting a hand in this direction, it could hope for little in the coming campaign.

A RAID ON THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The House to-day set apart Saturday next for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Public Buildings. There are 54 bills of this character now on the calendar, authorizing the construction of public buildings in various sections of the country, and providing for an expenditure of over $5,000,000. The indications are that most of them will be passed, as there seems to be a combination among members in whose districts buildings are provided for to make a general raid on the Treasury. If these bills were consolidated into one omnibus bill it could be carried through the House by a vote similar to that by which the River and Harbor bill was passed to-day.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

A BILL SUBSIDIZING STEAM-SHIP LINES TO SOUTH AMERICAN AND MEXICAN PORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A sub-committee of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads presented to the full committee to-day a bill entitled "To Provide for Ocean Mail Service between the United States and Certain Foreign Ports," which was ordered to be reported and recommitted. The bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General to make contracts for the transportation of mails to such West Indian, South American, Central American, Mexican, and transpacific ports as in his judgment will best subserve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States. Section 2 provides for the publication of the act in certain cities, together with an advertisement inviting proposals, and prescribes the mode of letting the contracts and the bonds to be required of the contractors for the performance of the service under the rules of the Post Office Department. Section 3 provides that the vessels employed in this mail service shall be iron screw steam-ships, built in American ship-yards, and owned and officered by American citizens. They may be divided into three classes. The first class shall not be less than 3,000 tons burden, and capable of attaining a speed of 14 miles per hour, to be used in the South American and transpacific service. The second class shall be of not less than 2,000 tons burden, and capable of a speed of 12½ miles per hour, to be used in the West Indian and Central American service, and the third class shall be of not less than 1,000 tons burden, capable of making 11½ miles per hour, to be used in the service between Mexico and the United States. Section 4 provides that the compensation for the service shall not exceed $30 per mile one way per annum for the first class ships, $20 for the second class, and $15 for the third class vessels, and that all contracts made under the act shall be for not less than 12 trips per annum on each line. The aggregate sum to be paid by the Postmaster-General for the service is limited to $1,000,000 per annum. Section 5 provides for the transportation, free of charge, upon each steamer, of a United States Mail Route Agent. Section 6 provides for a thorough inspection of each vessel before being accepted for the service, by a United States naval officer, detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Ramsey and Gen. Sherman will spend Wednesday and Thursday in New-York, for the purpose of inspecting the forts in and around that harbor.

Col. T. T. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service, proceeded to Washington on the 13th inst. on business connected with the public service, and on its completion he will return to his station, New-York City. Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri, is granted Capt. Sebastian Gunther, Fourth Cavalry; one year, on surgeon's certificate of debility, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry; the leave of absence granted Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, has been extended to July 20. The Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to cause 60 recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to St. Louis for assignment to the First Infantry.

The Secretary of the Navy has received an official communication from Rear-Admiral Wyman, at Panama, relative to the condition of affairs on the isthmus. The communication states that there has been no excitement in Panama over the presence of the Kearsarge and Adams on either side of the isthmus, excepting some political agitation over the story published in the Panama Herald, which was republished in the general dispatches this morning.

The United States ship Portsmouth, which arrived at Hampton Roads on Saturday, has been ordered to Bermuda, Azores, and Halifax. The Powhatan will sail from Annapolis on the 20th inst. for Yorktown, Va.

Commanders William Whitehead, Edgar C. Merriman, Smith W. Nichols, Oliver A. Batcheller, Merrill Miller, and Allen D. Brown have been ordered to attendance on the course of Torpedo Instruction at Newport, R. I.; Lieuts. William H. Webster and Samuel P. Comly, Masters Oswin W. Lowrey and Tracy D. W. Wood for instruction in torpedo service, and Master H. A. Wright to examination for promotion. The following officers have been detached and ordered for instruction in torpedo service: Lieut.-Commander Thomas Nelson, from the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. John C. Rich, from the Navy-yard, League Island; Lieut. Edwin S. Houston, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and Lieut. Charles H. Stockton, from the Navy-yard, New-York.

Brig.-Gen. Jacob Zeilin, United States Marine Corps, has been stricken with paralysis, and is not expected to recover.

TAXING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSEMBLY BILL 459.

By appointment the Life Insurance Companies appeared before the Governor yesterday morning, at Albany, to present their arguments against the law recently passed by the Legislature taxing life insurance. They were represented by the Hon. George H. Andrews, the Hon. Henry M. Alexander, Charlton T. Lewis, Esq., and others. The arguments made embraced the following points among others:

I. IMPERFECT AND VAGUE.

Imperfect.—Section 1 taxes "*Premiums, Interest, and other Incomes.*"

Section 2 requires returns to be made by the companies of the amount of *premiums* only, making no provision for any returns as to interest and other income.

Section 1 should be amended to correspond with section 2, or section 2 should be made to correspond with section 1.

Vague.—The basis of the tax is (section 1) the "*gross amount of premiums, interest, and other income received by such company upon business transacted in this State.*" How are the words "transacted in this State" to be understood? A company loans on mortgage in Connecticut—where is that business transacted? Or it holds bonds of a city in California, Massachusetts, or Missouri—where is that business transacted?

The act should define clearly the meaning to be the interest or income from investments upon property situated in this State.

A still more important question remains as to the *situs* of every portion of the insurance business of a New-York company which insists that all its contracts are made within this State. The intention of the bill is probably to tax the receipts from premiums upon policies insuring the lives of residents of this State, but this is by no means clear from its terms. Should it be considered otherwise the effect would be to tax again in this State premiums which have already been taxed in another State, and would, besides, be at variance with the requirements of this bill as to the tax imposed on the companies of other States for business transacted in this State.

II. AT VARIANCE WITH PRESENT SYSTEM.

The principle underlying the present system of taxation in this State is to tax a man or a corporation upon what he owns, or what he is worth. To determine this his debts are deducted from his possessions, and he is taxed upon the remainder.

What is the status of a life insurance company under this rule? Its assets are its possessions, its reserves are its debts; the difference between these is its surplus, or what it is worth. That is to say, from the assets are to be deducted its debts, including the sum necessary to reinsure the risks of the company, and the difference is the surplus.

Take the last tax return of one company. It reported a surplus of $11,144,041 04, of which the cost of real estate owned was $7,911,855 18. This real estate is taxed as all other such property is.

But this act proposes to tax the income derived from the assets against which stand the debts of a company.

Further, it taxes the rents from real estate already taxed.

Also the income from dividends upon stocks which are already taxed.

III. THIS BILL PART OF A NEW SYSTEM.

It may be answered to the last objection that this bill is part of a new system. Admitted. But this bill does not itself constitute a system. It is only a small cog-wheel in a vast machine which must consist of many wheels, but where are the wheels whose teeth are to fit with this? Is this poor wheel to be left alone to grind the interests of life insurance?

I suggest, with great deference, that this bill be made harmonious in its sections, and then await the progress of legislation in constructing the entire system.

IV. ULTERIOR EFFECTS OF THIS BILL.

This bill, if approved, will produce results upon the business of life insurance far beyond the limits of this State. Massachusetts, Ohio, New-Jersey, Wisconsin, Connecticut, California, Missouri, Texas, Vermont, Illinois, and other States have, in common with New-York, what are known as reciprocal laws. The law of New-York is as follows:

"Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State shall require of insurance companies organized under the laws of this State * * any payment for taxes * * all companies of such States having an agency in this State * * shall pay to the Insurance Department * * for taxes an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such State upon the companies of this State."

The laws of the States enumerated are founded upon the same principle as this of our State, and the approval of this bill will at once set in operation these so-called reciprocal, but, more properly, retaliatory, laws, with results of which this is, perhaps, the most striking instance. The laws of Ohio provide that when any other State levies any tax upon Ohio companies the same shall be imposed in Ohio upon all companies of such other State. Only one Ohio company does business in New-York, and collected $354 in premiums in 1879. The New-York life companies received in Ohio in 1879 $1,948,393. Thus, the pending bill, if approved, will collect from Ohio companies $3 54 for the Treasury of New-York, at an additional cost of $19,483 93, which the New-York companies will be compelled by it to pay into the Treasury of Ohio, thus imposing the trifling cost of collection upon the New-York companies equal to 550,000 per cent. upon the sum collected as revenue to this State.

It does not seem necessary to more than refer to the fact that this State has, for a period of nearly 25 years, by specifically exempting the business of life insurance from taxation, attracted many millions of capital to this State, most of which has been invested here, to the advantage and development of its business and resources, and a change of policy subjecting such property to taxation should be effected only in compliance with the requirements of a revised system, and in terms so clearly defined as not to be misunderstood, and exacting the minimum rate consistent with such general scheme.

It is not expedient to recite herein the cogent reasons which might be stated why the liberal policy so long pursued by this State in regard to the accumulation of savings in this form might be wisely adhered to. Recognizing the authority of the State as supreme, a dutiful compliance with the requirements of any clear and well-defined law may be counted upon.

OFF FOR THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Treasury Department having determined to dispatch the revenue steamer Corwin to cruise in the waters of Alaska for the protection of the interests of the Government on the seal islands, instructions were issued to-day to Capt. Hooper, in command of the vessel, directing him to take on board, without delay, supplies of provisions, fuel, and water for a six months' cruise, and to leave San Francisco not later than the 20th inst. The vessel will proceed from San Francisco direct to Ounalaska, at which place a fresh supply of coal will be taken in. She will then proceed to Norton Sound, touching at the seal islands. If practicable, an officer and two men will be left on Otter Island to protect the seals there. The commander is instructed to use every means to break up the trade of the vessels at Kotzebue Sound, in the Arctic Ocean, alleged to be engaged in the illicit traffic of rum and fire-arms with the natives of Alaska. He is also to make diligent search for the whaling barks Mount Wollaston and Vigilant, reported to have been caught in the ice within the Arctic Ocean last Autumn, while endeavoring to return through Behring Straits from their season's whaling, and, if found, to render any assistance possible. The instructions further direct that careful inquiries be made regarding the progress and whereabouts of the steamer Jeannette, engaged in making explorations under the command of Lieut.-Commander De Long, United States Navy, and if practicable, to communicate with and extend any needed assistance to the vessel.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17.—At to-day's session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following missionaries were appointed: Miss Mattie B. Spence, of Indiana, to be sent out by the North-western Branch of the society; Miss E. J. Hoag Taylor to be sent out by the New-York Branch; Miss Kate Woodworth, of Burlington, Vt., to be sent out by the New-York Branch; Miss Julia Goodenough, of Coldwater, Mich., to be sent out by the North-western Branch; Miss Anna B. Bess, of Kent, Ohio, to be sent out by the Cincinnati Branch, and Mrs. S. M. Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be sent out by the New-York Branch.

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES

THE GREAT LOSSES CAUSED BY FOREST FIRES.

FORESTS OF PIKE AND MONROE COUNTIES, PENN., STILL BURNING—NEW-JERSEY PEOPLE ALMOST EXHAUSTED IN FIGHTING THE FLAMES—FIRES ABOUT LAKE GEORGE, IN THIS STATE.

MILFORD, Penn., May 17.—The forest fires still continue to sweep through the forests of Pike and Monroe Counties, Penn., notwithstanding large forces are fighting the flames day and night. In Delaware Township, Pike County, the woods were fired, about noon yesterday, by a boy who was driving his father's cattle home. He said he thought he could put the fire out, but, as a high wind prevailed, the flames spread at an alarming pace, and in a short time a large territory was in flames. Several buildings were in great danger of being destroyed. The farmers turned their horses and cattle out of the stables, and drove them into the cleared fields for safety. A high wind is blowing from the north-west, and the fires are being driven toward the Delaware River. In Porter Township fires are still burning, and several buildings, and a large amount of timber and other property, have been consumed. It is estimated that from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of lumber, in logs, has been burned. The fire that had been raging within a mile of this place, at one time assuming a threatening aspect, is out. It is impossible to estimate the loss caused by the fires, but it is very great. There are no signs of rain.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., May 17.—The fire is now raging fiercely about Cedar Ridge and Kettle Creek, its course being south-east. All the Protestant churches had special prayers yesterday for rain and for staying the progress of the flames. At Post's Station a house and barn and four cattle were burned on Saturday night. There is so much excitement, it is impossible to get further particulars.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., May 17.—The fire is yet making great devastation in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties. Tuckahoe narrowly escaped destruction. This morning the railroad men report great ravages by fire among the vineyards of the German population of the county. The loss is very heavy. The people are becoming much frightened. In this part of the country there are nearly a thousand families depending on berry-picking and work in the vineyards for a living; consequently, much distress must follow the fires. There is no sign of rain.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 17.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was found that the pine forest west of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove was in flames. The fire extended half a mile in from both places. The utmost excitement prevailed. Sparks and cinders, some very large, shot up from the burning woods, and were carried over to the wooden houses which are the more numerous in both the Summer settlements. It was not long before it was found that the Fire Departments of the two towns were inadequate. The citizens then undertook to fight the flames and prevent them from reaching the park and grove, by building fires back of the original fire, with the wind in their favor. Both fires soon met. Had not the wind changed when the "back-firing" began, the chances would have been small of saving the two places. By 8 o'clock the flames were under control. No more than a square mile of the pines were destroyed. It is believed the woods were fired by malicious persons.

ATSION, N. J., May 17.—On Saturday night it was thought that the forest fires were over, but this morning alarming reports are received of fiercely burning fires south and east. These reports state that the fires have destroyed everything in and about Hammonton, Elwood, and Egg Harbor. The atmosphere is so thick with smoke that it is difficult to breathe. The vineyard country from here to Great Egg Harbor is totally destroyed. The people have given up all hope. They are prostrated by their efforts in fighting the flames, and they are helpless with despair.

BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y., May 17.—The Prospect Mountain House, at Lake George, was destroyed by a forest fire this afternoon. The flames have extended through the forest to Caldwell Village, where the Fort William Henry Hotel is situated, and fears are entertained for the safety of the village. The inhabitants are now fighting the fire.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Continental Brewery of John Gardiner & Co., at Twenty-first-street and Washington-avenue, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning, the loss on the building and contents being placed at between $150,000 and $200,000. The flames originated from an explosion in the malt-house, caused by friction. The insurance amounts to about $150,000, as follows: On the malt-house, Phœnix, of Hartford; Lancashire, of England; Home, of New-York; North British, North-western National, of Milwaukee; Citizens', of New-York; Manhattan, of New-York; Hartford, of Hartford, and Commercial Union, $5,000 each; total, $45,000. On the machinery in the malt-house, Scottish Commercial, $3,000. On the stock in the malt-house, Merchants', of Providence; Equitable, of Providence; Peoples', of Trenton; Lamar, of New-York; Albany, Guardian, Northern, Atlantic, of Providence; American, of Newark, Peoples', of Newark, and St. Paul, $2,500 each; total, $27,500. On the brewery, building and machinery—Howard, of New-York, $5,000 on building; Continental, Hanover, and German-American, $2,500 each on building, and $2,500 each on machinery; National, of Hartford; Oriental, of Hartford; Republic, of New-York, $2,000 each on building and $2,000 each on machinery; New-York City, $1,500 on building and $1,500 on machinery; total on building, $30,000; on machinery, $15,000. On stock and brewery—Guardian, Phœnix, of London, and Western, of Canada, $5,000 each; Home and Queen, $2,500 each; total, $20,000.

A fire at Saloisa, Mercer County, Ky., has destroyed a block in the business part of the town. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The losers are Daniel Roach, two store-rooms of wood; Mr. Vorhees, two store-rooms and stock of dry goods; the Graham hotel, one store-room; Mr. Forsom, a hotel and store. The latter, who was insured in the North American for $8,000, had the only insurance on the entire loss. Saloisa has no fire company, and is poorly watered. It required the utmost exertions of every man, woman, and child to prevent the destruction of all the east side of the town. The fire originated in one of Daniel Roach's houses, and is said to be the work of an incendiary.

A fire early Sunday morning, originating in the tobacco factory of R. R. Jones, in Thirteenth-street, near Market, Louisville, Ky., damaged that building, the property of Mrs. Moxley, to the amount of $4,000, and Jones's stock to the extent of $800. The sewer, drain-pipe, and fire-brick warehouse of W. W. Harris, which joined the tobacco factory building, was damaged to the amount of $1,500. The building of Hackett & Co., manufacturers of metallic coffins, which adjoined the tobacco factory on the south, was damaged to the amount of $10,000. Other losses were: Mrs. Coleman, $3,000; the Nocks heirs, $1,500; George S. Moore, $1,000, and W. Harris & Co., $1,500.

One of the cottages of the Spring Hill Institution for Nervous Invalids, at Litchfield, Conn., belonging to Dr. Buel, took fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and was consumed. William B. Britsmade, a patient at the time, died from suffocation. The fire originated in his room. No other person was at all injured.

The Evangelical Church, near La Fargeville, N. Y., was burned Sunday morning. The loss is $1,500; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE DEPUTY MARSHALS BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following is the text of Mr. Bayard's bill "regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals," as amended to-day and reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the pay of all Deputy Marshals for services in reference to any election shall be $5 for each day of actual service, and no more.

SEC. 2. That all Deputy Marshals to serve in reference to any election shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such Marshals are to perform their duties in each year, at the term of court next preceding any election of Representatives or Delegates in Congress; but if, from any cause, there should be no session of the Circuit Courts in the States or districts where such Marshals are to be appointed, then, and in that case, the Judges of the District Courts of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to cause their courts to be opened for the purpose of appointing such Deputy Marshals, who shall be appointed by the said District Courts. And the officers so appointed shall be in equal numbers from the different political factions, and shall be well-known citizens of good moral character, and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

IMPUDENT OFFICIAL CLAIMS.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 17.—The half dozen Warren County officers who have just completed their term in the State Prison are no more than home before trouble breaks out again among the Freeholders. On Friday last, after the regular meeting of the board, Director Larrison requested a special meeting on his behalf. This was granted, and the Director then demanded an investigation of certain charges made by Clerk of the Board DeWitt, through the columns of a local journal. DeWitt alleges that Larrison is accustomed to charge the county for a whole day's services, when he often completes his work in 10 minutes. He specified one instance in which Larrison signed a few county orders, requiring scarcely 10 minutes' time; that he put in a bill for $3 for "a day's services," and that after the bill was sworn to, the amount was altered, made larger, and then drawn by Larrison. Mr. Larrison requested that the vouchers for that bill be produced before the board. This was done, and its appearance indicated that it had been altered from $4 to $8. Larrison was very much confused, and said he must have changed it because he found there were other charges to be inserted. He also felt sure he must have sworn to it again after the alteration. His statement was contradicted by the affidavit, which showed only one acknowledgment. Dr. Cox, one of the recent convicts, told the County Physician before his conviction, before the board, and claimed that his salary had never been paid him. The Poor-house accounts were examined, and an entry of payment was found recorded there. The Doctor declared that the accounts were false; that he had never been paid, and would sue the county if his bill was not settled at once. Investigations will be pursued in the cases of both Larrison and Cox. The bold claims of these men have aroused public sentiment once more. The people are asking whether the life within prison walls amounted to anything, and if fraud is to make its appearance again.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 17.—The Board of Managers of the Westchester Railroad met this morning, and accepted the proposition of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to purchase two-thirds of the stock of the road at par, which will enable the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road soon to come into possession of the property.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Covert, of New-York, introduced a bill in the House to-day granting the right of way to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company through the lands of the United States Light-house establishment, Brighton, Richmond County, N. Y. Also, through the lands of the United States now occupied by Forts Richmond and Wadsworth, in the Town of Southfield, Richmond County, the right of way not to exceed 100 feet in width.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Cincinnati Southern Railway Company has made a general reduction of passenger rates, to run until July 6, the fares throughout the line to be 3 cents per mile. This, of course, reduces the rates to all points in the South, and may be the beginning of a war of rates between the Cincinnati Southern Railway and its competitors.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Leander F. Riddle died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at Nice, France, where he was residing for the benefit of his health. He was a member of a wealthy cotton firm, and formerly a State Senator from Newcastle County, Delaware.

Information has been received in Pittsburg, Penn., of the sudden death of Miss Lizzie M. Guthrie, at San Francisco. She was on her way to Japan as a missionary, and was the first lady missionary commissioned by the Methodist Church. She was well known throughout the country, and had many friends in Philadelphia.

Col. Charles H. Lewis, ex-United States Minister to Portugal, died at Harrisonburg, Va., yesterday, of cancer in the face. He was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1865, under the Pierrepont Government, and was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Grant in 1870. This position he resigned in 1874. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

We don't know of anything handier than to be able to offer to your friends a glass of elegantly brewed punch at any time and without delay in preparation. This is accomplished by using the famous Hub Punch, prepared by C. H. Graves & Sons, of Boston, from delectable materials, and compounded with the greatest taste. For use on the sideboard, by clubs, excursionists, lunch, or evening parties, nothing could be more convenient or more acceptable. Sold in bottles and by the case, and by all leading grocers, wine merchants, and druggists in New-York City.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

WORTH OUTLIVES HUMBUG.

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DIED.

BOARDMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., Miss CORNELIA E. BOARDMAN, daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Boardman, of New-Milford, Conn.

Funeral Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, New-Milford, Conn.

BRINSMADE.—On Sunday morning, 16th inst., WILLIAM B. BRINSMADE, aged 61 years.

Funeral services at Congregational Church, Washington, Conn., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., May 17, WILSON BROWN, (formerly of Keyport, N. J.,) aged 70.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAPMAN.—CLARENCE T. CHAPMAN, son of Thomas F. and the late Kate Chapman.

Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, T. Alfred Nicholls, No. 337 East 118th-st., this day, at 1:30 o'clock. Friends invited.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, 1880, in New-York, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Centemeri, HENRIETTA F., widow of George W. Clark, and daughter of the late Robert Bach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARDINIER.—On Sunday, May 16, in the 64th year of her age, CATHARINE, wife of Cornelius Gardinier.

Funeral at residence, No. 446 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th, at 4 P. M.

GLENNEY.—In this City, May 17, at the residence of his parents, of diphtheria, W. STUART, only son of W. F. and Annie De Trost Glenney, aged 9 years and 26 days.

Interment at Milford, Conn.

HASTINGS.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., MARY SEYMOUR, wife of the late Thos. Hastings, in the 93d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral in the West Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HILL.—On Sunday, May 16, at the residence of her brother, in Brooklyn, HELEN M. CUSHMAN, wife of M. B. Hill, of Peoria, Ill., in the 46th year of her age.

HOYT.—In Stamford, Conn., suddenly, on Sunday, 16th inst., JOSEPH A. HOYT, in his 32d year.

Funeral from M. E. Church, Wednesday, 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 12 and 1 o'clock trains out of New-York. Friends invited without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, the 15th inst., CAROLINE GERTRUDE, wife of the Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Church.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, May 15, ELOISE LAWRENCE, relict of the late Augustine Hicks Lawrence.

Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, May 18, at 10 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, May 16, Miss SHERRY MORGAN, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, May 18, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stapleton landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

PAULDING.—On the 16th inst., at Cooperstown, JOSEPH M., relict of the late Joseph J. Paulding.

Services of interment will be held at Green-Wood to-day, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

PURNELL.—On Sunday evening, 16th inst., WM. R. PURNELL, age 40 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 308 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

RANDOLPH.—At his residence, in Philadelphia, Friday, May 14, 1880, Surgeon JOHN F. RANDOLPH, United States Army, in the 55th year of his age.

Interment at Princeton, N. J., Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REINHART.—Elizabeth, N. J., 15th inst., Mrs. HANNAH H., wife of the Rev. E. H. Reinhart.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from No. 282 Elizabeth-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 15, PETER RAPELYE, in his 82d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, New-Lots, Long Island, on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ROSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, May 17, MARGARET, daughter of the late Alexander Rose, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the remains at the Grand Central Depot on the arrival of the train at 5:07 P. M., on Wednesday, 19th inst. [illegible] Cemetery, 84-av.

SELLECK.—At Paris, France, 24th April, of heart disease, after a brief illness, Mrs. RUTH [illegible] SELLECK, dearly beloved wife of Alfred D. Selleck.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, [illegible] on Tuesday morning, 18th May, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. No flowers.

SMITH.—ISABELLA F. SMITH, aged 68 years, wife of the late Richard Penn Smith, of Philadelphia.

Services Thursday, May 20, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Fleming, No. 30 Congress-st., Newark, N. J., and same day, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., from No. 1710 Vine-st., Philadelphia. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

STURTEVANT.—At Yonkers, JAMES E. STURTEVANT, formerly of Savannah, Ga., aged 41 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DEVENTER.—Jersey City, May 17, of malignant scarlet fever, ELIZABETH, daughter of George H. and Virginia Van Deventer, aged 1 year 3 months and 25 days.

Funeral private.

WILMARTH.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th, MARGARET LYON, widow of William H. Wilmarth, late of New-York, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Mr. [illegible] Wilmarth, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at [illegible] P. M. Train leaves the Grand Central Depot at 3:15 P. M. Leaves New-Rochelle at 6 P. M.

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POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. [illegible] at 8 o'clock. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President. [illegible]

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Cotton, bales	360	Oil, Lard, bbls	12
Eggs, pkgs	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	175
Flour, bbls	18,656	Pork, pkgs	679
Corn-meal, bbls	275	Beef, pkgs	75
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,554
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, tcs	2,327
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	120
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	3,807
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	3,748
Malt, bushels	22,550	Rice Flour, pkgs	340
Barley, bushels	10,900	Spelter, pcs	500
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Grease, pkgs	25	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tow, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	47	Tobacco, hhds	433
Lead, pigs	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs	1,010
Leather, sides	31,128	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]	Wool, bales	101

COFFEE—Rio inactive at former figures, with fair invoices quoted at 14½c., and other grades proportionately; 742 bags per Victoria, 3,500 bags do. per Kron Prinz, and 1,061 bags per City of Para, were withdrawn from store....Other kinds dull but steady; sales noted of 800 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—No dealings of moment were reported to-day, as the Cotton Exchange stood adjourned from Saturday last to Wednesday next, in observance of the Whitsuntide holidays. Quotations nominally as last given.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate degree of animation has been reported in State and Western FLOUR, even in the jobbing line, at, however, essentially unchanged quotations. Winter Wheat Extras have been offered with more freedom, and have shown more or less irregularity....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 1,250 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 50@$5 for poor to choice, and up to $5 25 for very fancy, mainly at $4 50@$4 75 for poor to good; 1,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the previous range of $5 60@$6 for fair to very fancy, mainly at $5 70@$5 80 for good to choice; and South American brands quoted at $6@$6 35, the latter for fancy and ordinary to very fancy English brands at $4 50@$5 25, mostly at $4 75@$5 (good Winter do. for the United Kingdom, brought $5 75); 1,650 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 75@$4 85 for very inferior to very fancy, mainly at $5 65@$6 25, (very fancy went again as high as $6 65, an extreme;) 500 bbls. very poor went at $4 75 for shipment; 1,200 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 70@$7 25 for common to fancy;) 850 bbls. Patent Extras (part to arrive) at from $5 50 ... $9 50 for poor to fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 50; 3,650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 80@$5 75, mostly at $4 [illegible]; 1,100 bbls. went for export, at $5 [illegible]) 650 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras (these at $6 10@$8, the latter for choice, mostly at $6 [illegible]) strictly fancy brands quoted as high as $8 50;) 950 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 70@$4 60 for poor to choice Spring, and $4 10@$4 90 for inferior to very fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $4 25@$4 65 for fair to about choice, (120 bbls. very fancy Southern Illinois went as high as $4 90;) equal to 1,080 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 85@$3 75 for poor to fancy Spring, and $3 10@$3 85 for poor to very choice Winter; Unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 75@$5 50, mostly Extras at $3 75@$4 75....Southern Flour in less demand, at prices unaltered; 700 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 25@$6 90, the latter for fancy.... RYE FLOUR has been in request at firm rates, with sales reported of — bbls., in lots, mainly good to choice Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 10, very fancy as high as $5 25....CORN-MEAL, in bbls., quiet at $3@$3 10; good Yellow Western at $2 70. A fair jobbing movement noted in Corn-meal, in bags, at former prices; coarse City to-day quoted at $1 ... 100 lb., (against 96c. on Saturday.)

WHEAT—Winter WHEAT has been depressed, unsettled, and generally quoted lower again to-day, most perceptible in the instance of No. 2 Red, which has been offered quite freely, for prompt and forward delivery, leading to a decline of about ¾c.@1¼c. a bushel on a very moderate movement for shipment, and a restricted speculative business, leaving off a trifle stronger; No. 1 White early in the day weakened in sympathy with No. 2 Red, but the offerings were comparatively limited, and through the afternoon, with some revival of demand, chiefly from shippers, values hardened again, rallying for May deliveries to about the final quotations of Saturday. Spring Wheat has been in very light request even for early delivery, and quoted down about 1c. a bushel. Western reports were of heaviness. The absence of the customary advices by cable from England—through the observance there of the Whitsuntide holidays—worked against the export business....Sales have been reported [illegible] ... bushels, for prompt delivery, including 30,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 20¼@$1 27, chiefly at $1 26¾@$1 27, closing at $1 27 afloat, (against $1 27 on Saturday;) 120,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 26@$1 27, closing at $1 27 asked, (against $1 27 on Saturday;) 72,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 23¾@$1 24¾, (8,000 bushels at $1 23¾,) closing at $1 23¾, (against $1 25 asked on Saturday;) 5,800 bushels ungraded White at $1 24@$1 ... 61,000 bushels No. 2 Red, at $1 31¼@$1 32, mostly at $1 31¼@$1 31¾, closing at $1 31¼ afloat, bid, (against $1 33 on Saturday;) 304,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 31@$1 32, closing at $1 31, (against $1 33 asked on Saturday evening;) 424,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 26¾@$1 26¾, closing at $1 26¾, (against $1 26¾ on Saturday;) 88,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14¼@$1 15, closing at $1 14¾, (against $1 15¾ on Saturday;) 40,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 10; 22,000 bushels ungraded Red, at $1 [illegible]; 5,700 bushels ungraded Amber, in lots, at $1 26@$1 28; ...000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, at $122, (with New-York No. 2 Spring, May options quoted at $1 21½ asked, and $1 19 bid, and No. 1 [illegible] Spring, May option, at $1 21¾ asked, and $1 20¼ bid, and do., June options, at $1 21¾ asked, and $1 19½ bid.)

CORN—Early deliveries rallied a trifle to-day, on limited offerings and a good demand, partly for shipment. Options have been moderately active, opening at a reduction of ¼c. ... but hardening a little toward the close....Sales have been reported of 651,000 bushels, (of which 151,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, at about 52,000 bushels, ... mostly at at 53c.; New-York No. 2, May options, 16,000 bushels, at 51c., closing at 51c. bid; do., June, 128,000 bushels, at 48⅝c.@48⅞c., closing at 48¾c. do., special delivery early in June, at 50¼c.; do., July, 32,000 bushels, at 48⅛c.@48¼c., closing at 48¼c. bid; New-York steamer Mixed at [illegible]; do., May options, quoted nominal; Mixed Western, ungraded, 50¼c.@55¼c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, in lots, at 51¼c.@[illegible]; Yellow Western at 54c.; White Western at 54c.; No. 3 White at 54¼c.; Low Mixed at 52c.; Steamer Yellow at 55c.

OATS—Mixed have been further advanced ¼c.@1c. a bushel, on limited offerings and a fairly active inquiry, though closing tamely. White were also quoted stronger, and in request....Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 12,500 bushels, at 48c.@49c.; chiefly at 48¼c.@49c. New-York No. 2 White, 18,000 bushels, at 47c.@47¼c., closing at 47¼c. asked; New-York No. 3 White, 1,600 bushels, 45¼c.@46c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 46c.; New-York No. 2, 21,000 bushels, at 45c. @46c., chiefly at 45¼c.@46c., closing at 46c.; do., May options, 30,000 bushels, at 43c.; No. 3, 4,000 bushels, at 44c., White Western, ungraded, 2,400 bushels, at 46c.@50c., as to quality; Mixed do., 7,200 bushels, at 44c.@46c.; White State, 4,800 bushels, at 49c.@51¼c.; Mixed State, 1,600 bushels, at 45c.@46c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45¼c.@46c.

RYE—More active and quoted up about 1c. a bushel. Two boat-loads of Canada reported sold at 91c. in bond; two do. do., at 92c., closing firmly at 92c.; two do. do., May arrivals, at 90¼c. (placed early.)

BARLEY—Neglected; quoted about as before.

BARLEY-MALT—Very dull on the basis of previous figures.

FEED—Again advanced to-day, on limited offerings and a good demand; 40 to 60 lb., sold at $22@$23.

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 1,506,779 bushels Wheat, against 1,54[illegible] ... bushels last Monday; ... bushels Corn, ... bushels Rye, ... bushels Barley, ... Malt, ... bushels Oats, and ... bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,200,597 bushels, as against 2,175,755 bushels last Monday, 3,629,379 bushels May 19, 1879, and 3,258,118 bushels May 21, 1878.

NAVAL STORES—A very limited movement has been reported recently in Resin in the local market, though buyers have had the advantage as to values, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 42½, and other grades proportionately. Tar has been inactive; quoted at from $1 87½@$2 15.... City Pitch at $1 85@$2.... Spirits Turpentine has ... attracted much attention, and has been again quoted weaker and irregular, with merchantable quoted at the close at 28c.; sale of 35 bbls. at 28c.... Stock in yard, 92,184 bbls. Resin, 258 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 12,356 bbls. Spirits do., 2,394 bbls. Tar....And afloat, 1,287 bbls. Resin, 1,417 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 25 bbls. Crude do.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in moderate request in the sea-board markets at generally firmer prices; quoted here, for early delivery, at 7½c....Refined, in cases, also inquired for to a moderate extent, quoted at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 6¾c.@7½c. in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 5¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7½c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c....At the Petroleum Exchange the reported dealings in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary markets, have been to a more liberal aggregate, opening at 76¾c., ranging from 76¾c. @81¼c., closing at 81¼c. bid.

PROVISIONS—A moderately active movement has been reported in Hog products which have been quoted a trifle easier....MESS PORK has been in moderate request for prompt delivery; quoted at $11 20@$11 30; sales of 525 bbls. new at $11 20@$11 30....And in the option line, Western Mess has been inquired for, with May options moving off at $11 20, and June at $11 20 @$11 25; July at $11 25@$11 30; August at $11 30, and September at $11 35. Sales of 250 bbls. new Mess for July delivery, at $11 30.... DRESSED HOGS in fair demand, with City quoted at 5¼c.@6c. and Pigs at 6¼c....CUT-MEATS have been lightly dealt in on the basis of previous quotes....A fair movement has been reported in BACON, with Long Clear quoted at 6 13-16c.; Short Clear at 7 1-16c.... Western Steam LARD has attracted little attention for early delivery, but has been quoted steady....Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 777 tcs., at $7 25@$7 27½....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after and quoted a trifle easier, with May closing at $7 25@$7 27½; June at $7 25@$7 27½; July at $7 30 @$7 32½; August at $7 35; September at $7 40@$7 42½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 1,000 tcs. Lard, at $7 22½@$7 25 ... tcs. for June at $7 27½; 1,250 tcs. July, at $7 30; 1,000 tcs. for August, at $7 35; 3,000 tcs. year options, at $7 ... City Steam Lard has been inactive; quoted at the close at $7 15@$7 17½.... Sales reported of 177 tcs. at $7 15@$7 17½.... Refined Lard lightly dealt in; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 60....BEEF has been in limited request at from $10 50@$11 for Packet; $9 50@$10 for Plain Mess; $10@$10 50 for Extra Mess; and Tierced Beef quoted dull; City Extra India Mess, $18@$20; Philadelphia do., $19....BEEF HAMS meet with a slow sale, but rule firm, with Prime Western quoted at $18 50@$17....BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS quoted essentially unchanged.... TALLOW in more demand at stronger prices, with sales reported of 280,000 lb. at 6 1-16c.@6 3-16c., latter for fancy City.... STEARINE quiet; City quoted at 8c.@8¼c., and Western at 8c. Of Yellow Stearine, sale of 15 hhds. at 7c.

SUGARS—Raw dull and weak at 7¼c.@7⅛c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with sales noted of 16,350 mats Manila at 6 5-16c....Refined quiet at former quotations.

WHISKY—Is yet quoted at $1 12 bid, and up to $1 13 asked.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a moderate scale to-day at generally unchanged quotations, though in the instance of Grain rather firmer rates have been made on berth freight for British ports. The absence of the usual advices by cable from the English markets was against the outward movement. Tonnage for the Grain trade was in comparatively limited request for prompt loading, but again attracted a fair share of attention for loading here and at the outports through the Summer months at relatively full figures. The inquiry has been noted for tonnage for Petroleum, with a moderate call for vessels suited to the Naval Store, Cotton, and Lumber interests. Tonnage for Coal and Ice in demand and quoted about as before....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@¾d., nearly all through freight, and by outport steamers at 5-16d. @7-32d.; 2,250 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 6d., (chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s.;) 3,500 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipments, at 16s. 3d.@20s., and by outport steamers as low as 10s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5d.; ... bushels do. at 5¼d.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 4d.; 2,600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 20s.@[illegible], (mainly through freight,) and as low as ... 6d. by outport steamers; ... 1,000 pkgs. Butter and ... Cheese at 35s.; 150 tons ... at 20s.; 400 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as ...; ... Measurement Goods in lots at ... 6d.@30s.; (Canned Goods, by regular lines, at 25s.;) small lots of Oysters at 45s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, ... at 2,164 @7-32d.; 300 sacks Flour at 12s. 6d.; equal to 200 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@15s.; 150 tons Oil-cake at 12s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,319 tons, (here) with Deals from Parrsboro, (placed under contract at Halifax, N. S.,) at 61s. 6d.; an American ship, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 40s.; two ships, with Wheat and other produce, from Columbia River, at 40s.; and a German bark, with Dyewoods, from Manatian, at 70s....FOR LONDON—By steam, 3,800 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported within the range of 2s.@2s. 3d.; 7,000 sacks Flour and Meal at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d.; 300 pkgs. Butter and small lots of Cheese at 37s. 6d.; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d. @30s.; ... ton, and at 4s. and 4s. ... bbl., (chiefly through freight, and in part by outport steamers;) 2,400 pkgs. Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s. 9d.@30s. 6d.; 2,750 pkgs. Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d. by regular lines, and 22s. 6d.@25s. 6d. by outside steamers;) 1,190 pkgs. Glucose at 30s. And, by sail, 275 tons Measurement Goods, chiefly at 12s. 6d.; 150 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s., part through freight. Also, a British ship, 1,057 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates; a foreign brig, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 6d., but without confirmation; and a British steamship, 1,314 tons, hence, with Cattle, between decks, at a very full rate; quoted as high as 105s.@110s.; and general cargo at current rates. ....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,900 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., (mainly through freight;) 2,400 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipment, at 17s. 6d.@20s., (by outport steamers and forward shipments as low as 12s. 6d.;) small lots of Butter and Cheese at 40s.; 1,250 pkgs. Provisions in lots, at 25s.@30s., (by outport steamers as low as 20s.) ... and at 3s.@3s. 6d. ... tierce and 2s. 9d. ... bbl.; 900 pkgs. Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s.; 1,800 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ... ton....FOR NEWCASTLE—By steam, 700 sacks Flour at 20s. 6d.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 30s....FOR KING'S LYNN—A Norwegian bark, 575 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, at 15s....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 20s.; 700 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.; 125 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 1,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.;) small lots of Cheese at 35s. Also, a foreign vessel, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A British bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d.; and a Norwegian bark, 367 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, at 3s. 9d., (option of the Continent at the same rate, or the Baltic at 4s....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, at 3s. 7½d.; a Norwegian bark, 498 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. (option of Cork and orders, at 5s.)....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A British steamship, (to arrive,) hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 3d.; a German bark, with about 2,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d., (option of the Continent;) a Norwegian bark, with about 4,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d., (option of the Continent;) another, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 9d.; another, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s.; six foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 6,000, 5,800, 3,800, 5,200, 4,000, and 4,000 quarters do., from do., July clearances, at 5s.; four do. (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 6,000, 5,000, 4,700, and 4,000 quarters do., from do., (August clearance,) at 5s. 3d....FOR THE CONTINENT—A German ship, 1,108 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms; a British bark, 958 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d., (to discharge between Bordeaux and Antwerp, excluding Rouen;) a British steam-ship, with about 8,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d., (option of Cork and orders at the same rate, or the Mediterranean at 6s. 3d., or the Adriatic at 6s. 9d.,) and a German brig, with Oats, from Boston, reported on private terms....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 500 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 50c.@55c. ... 100 lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 16¼c.; 275 tons Provisions, part through freight, reported at equal to 32s. 6d.@35s.; 400 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. And, by sail, 350 tons Provisions at 22s. 6d. Also, an American ship, 1,000 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates....FOR OPORTO—A British bark, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, in shipper's bags, at 12¼c....FOR LISBON—An Italian bark, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, from Philadelphia, at 12c....FOR CORUNNA—A Norwegian bark, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s....FOR GIBRALTAR, CADIZ, AND SEVILLE—An American bark, 567 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load on berth, at current rates....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 600 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 35s. And, by sail, sundry small lots of Heavy Goods at 20s. 6d. Also, a German ship, 1,383 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported (as a recharter) at 3s. 4½d....FOR THE WEST COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND BACK—A German bark, 372 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR MONTEVIDEO OR BUENOS AYRES—A Dutch bark, 360 tons, hence, with general cargo reported on private terms....FOR RIO GRANDE DO SUL—A German brig, 189 tons, (now at Boston,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 35....FOR A PORT IN BRAZIL—A Swedish brig, 311 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported on private terms, quoted at $1 10@$1 15....FOR ST. JAGO AND GUANTANAMO—A British bark, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR ST. KITTS—A British brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at about $11, and back from another port, with Logwood, at market rates....FOR GALVESTON—A bark, 338 tons, hence, with Railroad iron at $1 25....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—A bark, 278 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load on regular line, at [illegible]....FOR KEY WEST AND CEDAR KEYS—A schooner, 250 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR RICHMOND—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at market rates; and a schooner, with Phosphate, from Wood's Hole, at $1 75....FOR BACON—A schooner, hence, with Pig-iron, at $1 25, and vessel discharged....FOR MILTON—A schooner, with Coal from Elizabethport at $1 12, and discharged....FOR PORTLAND—A schooner, hence, with Pig-iron, at $1 20....FOR VINALHAVEN—Two schooners, hence, with Coal, at 95c., and discharged....FOR SOUTH NEW-MARKET—A schooner, hence, with Coal, at $1 and discharged....FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—A schooner, with Cement, from Eddyville, at 20c....FOR GLOUCESTER—A schooner, hence, with Salt, at 4c. ... bushel....FOR PROVINCETOWN—A schooner, hence, with Salt, reported at about 4c....FOR BOSTON—Three schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1; a schooner, hence, with Pig-iron at $1 25; another, with do., from Elizabethport, at $1 25....FOR NEW-YORK—Two barks, (here,) with Iron Ore, from ports in Spain, reported on private terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 150 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 67 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 14,131 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 364 bales; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,884 bales.

GALVESTON, May 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 631 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,387 bales; sales, 623 bales; stock, 31,112 bales.

MOBILE, May 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 276 bales; exports, coastwise, 44 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 25,097 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 3,189 bales; gross, 3,258 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; stock, 183,620 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 379 bales; shipments, 1,151 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 55,454 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 15¾@$1 15½, cash; $1 11, June; $1 08¼, July. ... August; No. 3 do., 98c. Corn dull and a shade lower at 37c. cash; 36¾c., June; 36¾c. bid, July. Oats in good demand and tending upward at 31¼c.@31¾c. cash; 31½c., May; 30¾c.@30¾c., June; 28¾c., July. Rye steady, with a fair demand at 80c. Barley steady, with a fair demand at 80c. Flax-seed—Good Crushing, $1 30. Pork in fair demand but lower, at $10 37½, cash; $10 ... June; $10 47½ @$10 50, July. Lard active but lower, at $6 87½@$6 90, cash; $6 90, June; $6 92½@$6 95, July. Bulk-meats in fair demand but lower; Shoulders, $4 25; Short Rib, $6 40; Short Clear, $6 60. Eggs, 8½c. @9c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Freights —Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.@5c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 121,000 bushels; Corn, 330,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 460,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Rye, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the close —Wheat irregular at $1 15¼, May; $1 10¾, June, $1 05¾, July. Corn easier at 36c.@36¼c. June. Oats in fair demand and higher at 31½c., May; 30¾c., June; 29c., July. Pork strong and 7½c. higher. Lard dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—Flour firmer. Wheat quiet; sales, 700 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 18; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth at $1 12. Corn easier; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 45c.; 2,000 bushels High Mixed, in lots, at 45½c., and on private terms. Oats firm and higher; sales, 3,500 bushels No. 2 mixed Western, at 35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull; sale of 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at 88c. Highwines, city made, $1 07@$1 08. Freights to New-York—Railroads—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5¼c. Canal—Wheat, 6¼c.; Corn, 6c.; Oats, 4c. Receipts—Railroads —Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 31,600 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Lake—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 162,000 bushels; Corn, 360,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 11,100 bbls.; Wheat, 21,600; Corn, 336,000 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 263,000 bushels; Corn, 278,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 3,152 bushels. Intermediate Points—Corn, 15,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 17.—Flour steady; Superfine, $3; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Treble Extra, $4 75@$5; high grades, $5 25@$5 87½. Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 55c.@56c. Oats quiet at 41c. Corn-meal quiet at $2 15@$2 20. Hay dull; prime, $20; choice, $23. Pork steady at $11 50. Lard firm; tierce, 7¼c.@7¾c.; keg, 8c. Bulk-meats in good demand at full prices; Shoulders, loose, 4½c.; packed, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm; canvased, 9c.@10¼c. Whisky steady; Western, Rectified, $1 05@$1 12. Coffee quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13c.@15¾c. Sugar dull; common to good common, 6¾c.@7¼c.; fair to fully fair, 7½c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; inferior, 15c.; common, 25c. Rice dull and lower; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5¼c.@7c. Bran quiet and weak at $1. Exchange—New-York sight, 25 ... $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 86½.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat opened weak, declined ¼c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Hard, $1 17; do. soft, $1 16; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and May, $1 11¼; June, $1 09¾; July, $1 05½; No. 3 Milwaukee, 98c.; No. 4 do., 87c.; Rejected, 77c. Corn active but lower; No. 2, 37c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2, 31¼c. Rye ¼c. higher, at 82c. for No. 1. Barley 2c. higher, at 71c. for No. 2 Spring. Provisions quiet and easier; Mess Pork quiet at $10 25 for cash and May; $10 35, for June. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 90, for cash and May; $6 95, for June. Hogs lower at $4 25@$4 40. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.@5¼c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—Flour quiet; Extra, $4; do. Family, $4 50; A No. 1, $5@$5 25; choice to fancy, $5@$5 50. Wheat steady at $1 05@$1 07. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 White, 43c.@44c.; do. Mixed, 40c.@41c. Oats dull; No. 2 White, 36c.; do. Mixed, 35c. Rye firm; No. 2, 83c. Pork quiet at $11@$11 50. Lard steady; prime steam, 7c. Bulk-meats unsettled; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 45; Clear Sides, $6 87½. Bacon unsettled, but generally lower; Shoulders, $4 80; Clear Rib, $7 12½; Clear Sides, $7 50. Sugar-cured Hams, 9¼c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—Flour dull and lower; fancy, $5 15; May; choice, $4 90 asked, cash; sales at $5 20, May; Family, $4 60 asked, cash. Wheat opened lower, declined and improved at the close; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05¾@$1 06, cash; $1 05¾@$1 07, May; $1 03¾ @$1 04, June; 95¾c.@96¾c., July; 94¼c.@95¾c., August; No. 3 do., $1 ... bid; No. 4 do., 95c. bid. Corn lower at 34¼c.@34¾c., cash and May; 33¾c.@34c., June; 35¼c.@36¼c., July; 34¾c.@35¾c., August. Oats dull at 30¾c. bid, cash and May; 30¼c.@30¾c., June. Rye easier at 80¼c. Barley—No market. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork easier at $10 ... bid, cash and May; sales at $10 70, June. Lard nominal. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steadier; Extra White Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan cash and May, $1 15; June, $1 12¾; July, $1 06¾ bid; Milling nominal. Corn dull and nominal; No. 1 Mixed offered at 42¼c. Oats scarce and firmer; No. 1 White, 41c.; No. 2 do., 39c.; No. 3 Mixed, 38c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed dull; prime nominally $3 95. Receipts—Flour, 1,450 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—Petroleum quiet at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—Highwines steady at $1 07.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, May 17.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction sold one lot, 25.9 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 178.6 feet east of 5th-av., for $4,600 to Joseph Freedman; two lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 8th-av., north-west corner of 114th-st., sold for $7,050 to P. Fox; one lot, 25.3 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $3,000 to A. B. Ansbacher; one lot 25.3 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $3,000 to E. Colman; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 114th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $7,900 to A. B. Ansbacher; two lots, each 25.3 by 95, on New-av., north-east corner of 116th-st., sold for $5,150 to P. Fox; one lot 25.3 by 95, on New-av., east side, adjoining above, sold for $2,175 to E. Colman; one lot, 25.3 by 95, on New-av., east side, adjoining above, sold for $2,225 to A. B. Ansbacher, and one lot, 25 by 199.10, on West 128th-st., north side, running through to 129th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $3,000 to Joseph Freedman. The remainder of the property was withdrawn.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward Bartlett, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 8th-av., for $3,000, to Howard W. Coates, and another, as executors and plaintiffs, and one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $1,000 to same purchaser.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 17.

Madison-av., Lot No. 159 on map of Central Morrisania, 50x120; David O. Bradley, Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Saving Bank, to Patrick Fallon	$1,700
150th-st., s. s., Lot No. 199, 50x100; also, Lot No. 200, on n. s. 150th-st., 50x118.5; also, Lot No. 202, on n. s. 151st-st., 50x118.5; and, also, half of Lot No. 280, on n. s. 151st-st., 25x114.2; Marcus W. Robinson and wife to Elizabeth H. Valentine	nom.
Concord-av., w. s., 29 ft. ... of Cliff-st., 63x91; also, w. s. Concord-av., 112 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 42x ...; and, also, s. e. corner of Avenue C and Cliff-st., 100x91.6; Clara Decker and husband to Paul G. Decker	nom.
30th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x 98.9; Mary E. Mahany and husband to D. Mahany	25,250
Same property; David Mahany to Minnie Mahany	nom.
1st-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 80th-st., 20x56.3; Nathan Rose and wife to Samuel Hochstadter	6,500
51st-st., n. s., 190.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., 44.7x100.5 x51.5x100.5; Caroline V. Andrews to Andrew Doubleia	4,500
79th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; the Bank for Savings in New-York to Esther Lowenstein	12,500
97th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 163.7x100.11x irregular; Sarah M. Clarke to Edward A. Boyd	nom.
Same property; Edward A. Boyd and wife to Alexander H. Stevens	48,000
112th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; Joseph S. Anarbach, Referee, to John C. Tomlinson	3,600
112th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; J. H. Dougherty, Referee, to John C. Tomlinson	2,750
Elizabeth-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x 94.6; William R. Page and wife to Henry Lansdell	12,500
Water-st., No. 346, and No. 65 Cherry-st., 20x ...; ... Elizabeth D. De Lancey to Burton S. Beach, ½ interest	4,000
Same property; Elizabeth D. De Lancey, Executrix, &c., to Burton T. Beach, ½ interest	4,000
1st-av., n. e. 50.5 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25.2x100; Alice Johnston and husband to Anna Dahl	3,100
5th-av., e. s., 49.4½ ft. n. of 81st-st., 24.8½x100; Agnes P. Brown and another to George Hamann	13,500
James-st., No. 36; William Messenger and wife to Mayer Kahn and another	15,000
4th-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25x100; Josiah M. Fiske and wife to Frederic D. Tappan	16,000
64th-st., n. s., 155.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.5; Mathias M. Smith to Matthew Frame	16,500
Allen-st., No. 105, 25x87.6; Lavinia Taylor and others to Mary L. Mayhew	8,000
49th-st., No. 455 West, 25x100.5; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Sebastian Kerner	11,500
10th-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x80; the Universal Life Insurance Company to Van R. Higgins	20,000
114th-st., s. s., 88.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.5½x100.11; Henry Harrison and wife to H. Harrison, Administrator, &c.	nom.
117th-st., s. s., ... ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10; C. W. Pleasants, Referee, to Francis H. Weeks	1,650
151st-st., n. s., 300.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x118.5; Elizabeth H. Valentine to Jenny E. Brown	nom.
4th-av., e. s., ... ft. n. of 105th-st., 100x100.11; Helen M. Reilly and others, Executors, &c., to Thomas J. Reilly	10,100
Same property; Thomas J. Reilly to Francis B. Wright	4,500
105th-st., s. s., 232.6 ft. ... of 5th-av., 25x26.3; Joseph Murray and wife to Stephen H. Thayer	nom.
105th-st., s. s., 182.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; H. D. Gale, Referee, to William H. Gebhard	4,000
105th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same	4,000
105th-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same	4,000
105th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same	4,000
44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. ... of 8th-av., 18x75; and, also, No. 314 West 44th-st., 18x75; Annie Larner and husband to John S. Moore	300
19th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x92; William B. Jackson and wife to Ebenezer C. Jackson, ½ interest	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor, William, to Emilio Buck; s. s. 44th-st., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, 20 years, rent	$500
Same to Same; s. s. 44th-st., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, 20 years, rent	500
Gaynor, Charlotte A., Trustee, &c., to F. Ernst; No. 640 6th-av., 5 years, rent	2,400
Grpessle, Charles W., to F. Heanlein; part of No. 168 Eldridge-st., 5 years, rent	600
Stahlnecker, O., and another to J. S. Metcalfe and others; s. e. corner of 12th-av. and 41st-st., 75x98.9, 5 years, rent	450
Townshend, John, to John Durkin; n. s. 108d-st., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100, 10 years, rent	50

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Henry M., and wife to George Young, Jr.; e. s. Eldridge-st., s. of Stanton-st., 5 years	$7,000
Berger, Fleury, and wife to St. Luke's Hospital; w. s. Wooster-st., s. of Broome-st., 5 years	8,000
Cummings, Mary E., and another to John F. James; n. s. 3d-st., w. of Avenue B, 1 year	751
Eagleson, Alexander, to Jacob Wilson; No. 814 Broadway, 1 year	4,000
Eyerman, George, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 70th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year	5,500
Same to Same; n. s. 70th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year	5,700
Same to Same; n. s. 70th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year	5,600
Same to Same; n. s. 70th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year	6,700
Same to Same; n. s. 70th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year	6,700
Gundrum, John, to Abraham Kaufmann; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 81st-st., 3 years	9,000
Jerome Park Railway Company to D. Ogden Bradley and Thomas M. Foote, Trustees, &c., franchises, &c., of railroad to secure 100 bonds of $1,000 each, issued May 1, 1880, and due in 1890, with interest at 6 per cent., aggregating	100,000
Just, Edward H. M., to Peter Moller, Jr., and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 125d-st., w. of 7th-av., 5 years	1,500
Keller, Morris, and wife to Charles A. Buddensick; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 79th-st., 2 months	2,000
Kerner, Sebastian, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; No. 455 West 49th-st., 1 year	6,000
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to Thomas C. Enever; s. w. corner of 88th-st. and 1st-av., 3 months	2,500
Lowenstein, Esther, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 79th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year	12,000
Malom, Sophia, Executrix, &c., and others, to Benjamin G. Disbrow, Executor, &c.; Morse-av., Lot No. 1, 23d Ward, 3 years	2,700
Rust, Lawrence, and wife to Henry L. Bogert; No. 43½ Division-st., 1 year	1,000
Stevens, Alexander H., to Edward A. Boyd; s. s. 97th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years	30,000
Tomlinson, John C., to Mary H. Johnston, (Trustee of;) s. s. 112th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years	1,800
Same to Same; s. s. 112th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years	1,500
Wright, Francis B., to John A. Monsell; n. e. corner of 4th-av. and 105th-st., 1 year	1,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Deane, John H., to William A. Cauldwell	$3,350
Same to Same	3,100
Hardenbrook, Isaad L., to William Hardenbrook	6,580
Heard, James, to Rachel Cole	nom.
Livingston, Henry B., to William H. Scott	5,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Company to Helen M. Knickerbacker	5,500
Same to Same	5,500
Same to Same	5,500
Same to Same	5,500
Same to Same	5,500
Same to Same	5,500
Mead, Walter H., Trustee, &c., to John B. Stevens, Trustee, &c.	18,000
Mead, Walter H., and another, Trustees, &c., to John B. Stevens, Trustee, &c.	17,000
Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company	13,000
Murphy, William D., (Executors of,) to Alexander Lawrence	3,000
Ottendorfer, Anna, to Rosa Dohrenwend	3,500
Sherwood, John, to William F. Earle	5,000
Steinway, William, (Executors of,) to Steinway & Sons to William Steinway, Executor, &c.	13,000
Same to Same	13,000
Same to Same	13,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT FOR SALE!—350 feet of frontage by 353 feet to bulkhead line, with privilege of extending piers 600 feet beyond; average depth of water over 30 feet; right in New-York Harbor, being, indeed, the finest and largest water-front now to be had in the Bay.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
25 Pine-st., or 961 5th-av.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
Substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 20x50x100, in 60th-st., adjoining Park-av.; terms to suit.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
25 Pine-st., or 961 5th-av.

NO. 20 EAST 67TH-ST., ON LENOX Hill, with bay-windows to third story, looking on 5th-av. and Central Park. Acknowledged to be the best dwelling-house location in the City. This new, exquisite 27-foot establishment is of an entirely modern design, with reception, dining, library, and smoking rooms on parlor floor. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 961 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 287 Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; also about 25x60 and two story extension; lot 100; can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 159 East 78th-st., for sale low. Apply at No. 113 Madison-av., or on premises, from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED house No. 37 East 77th-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FINAL SALE OF THE REMAINING EFFECTS OF THE HARLEY ESTATE, without the least reserve, WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, a MODERN HOUSE AT YONKERS, 42x44 feet, and extension 27x38 feet, with 12 rooms, large open attic, water and bath-room, barn and other outbuildings, and 30 acres of land; fine trees, and commanding extensive view. Distant two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Yonkers, and about the same distance from Mount Vernon; within one-half mile of the New-York and Northern Railroad, known as the "Hoffman Property," ON JEROME-AV.

ALSO,

About 7 acres of land in the Town of Middletown, Richmond County, Staten Island, on Egbert-av., and designated as No. 7 on map made by Henry A. Gainer.

ALSO,

176 shares, of $100 each, of the Bleecker-Street Railroad Stock.

ALSO,

A fine landscape painting.

ROBERT MARTIN, Executor.

Particulars of the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON PECK-SLIP, FRONT, and WEST THIRD-STS.—E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, May 19, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

ESTATE OF PHILIP K. LYDIG, DECEASED.

FRONT-STREET, No. 236—The lease of lot for 21 years from May 1, 1871, together with four-story brick building, covering entire lot, 25.6x57.3 feet; ground rent $400 per annum.

FRONT-STREET, No. 239—Four-story brick building, covering entire lot, 23.3x57.3 feet, adjoining south-west corner of Peck-slip.

WEST THIRD-STREET, No. 98, between Thompson and Macdougall sts.—Valuable lot, together with the two-story, attic, and basement brick building, 25x about 60 feet, including two-story extension. Lot 100 feet.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

ELEGANT NEW STORE ON 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE,
26.6 feet front and 158 feet deep, with L on University-place, 26x58 feet; steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; high ceilings; splendid light front and rear; so arranged that the floors can be rented independently. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A SUPERIOR FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, SARATOGA Building, will be let at a sacrifice till 1st October; regular rent, $65 per month. Apply on premises, 32d-st. and Broadway, or by letter to J. S. PAGE, No. 101 Fulton-st.

A PERFECT GEM.—SIXTY-FOURTH-ST., ADjoining Madison-av., exquisitely-furnished small house, to 1 parties; low rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 961 5th-av.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST., OFFER HARLEM HOUSES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ON CLASON POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Elegant stone house and about 40 acres, formerly the residence of J. B. Monnot, Esq.; house is 50 feet square, with two-story dining-room extension, 20x30 feet; contains 20 rooms, spacious bath-room, water and gas throughout, in superb order; $4,000 recently expended in repairs; ample stable and coach-house; about 4,000 feet water frontage. The estate will be sold with or without the meadow; only five miles ... This property is well calculated to be divided into large ... villa sites, all having water fronts. For price and full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, FOOT OF WENDELL-st., fine dwelling, beautifully situated; water view unsurpassed; stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine fruit trees; land 100x400; on kitchen floor, four rooms; on parlor floor five, including dining-room and library; four bedrooms on second floor, three bedrooms on third floor, and tank-room; with every modern improvement; plans on either front ... the Sound. Hurlgate entrance to the Sound. Will sell for cash, or exchange for improved property on cash basis. This place is perfectly drained, to the river, is supplied with brass tin-lined pipes from City Water Works, besides having a fine spring of water.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a modern-built two-story house, with attic and basement and two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, and fine garden attached; about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Rye, N. Y., and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; house and grounds in complete order, and well calculated for a genteel family; convenient to the churches, schools, Post Office, stores, and Long Island Sound. For further particulars, apply to J. V. PECK, Rye, N. Y., or D. H. B. DAVIS, No. 80 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—The residence of Robert B. Minturn, situated on Bard-av., within 10 minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; house three stories, 90x40 feet, containing every convenience of a city house; hot water, furnace, through plumbing, perfect construction, &c.; ground seven and a half acres, well drained, comprising large garden, pasture, lawns, with stable, coach-house, gardener's cottage. For price and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT Eldridge Place, adjoining the residence of Mr. William Walter Phelps. The house, which is new, is 50x100 feet, and is complete, with every modern convenience; twelve bedrooms, bath-rooms to all bedrooms, gas, &c., 20 acres of land, fine stable, ice-house, &c. The price is $150,000; will be sold at a bargain; one-third of its cost, including the fine new furniture, complete; horses, cow, carriages; free of mortgage. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN the vicinity of Flatbush, Long Island, for sale or exchange for Brooklyn property. Large fine house; walls painted and ceilings frescoed; good barn; beautiful lawn; great variety of fruit. Will sell at a bargain.
EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST, A piece of 40 ft. on Broadway, (near Exchange-place,) through to New-st., for sale at a bargain; $90,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if wanted, or all cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or LOUIS MESIER, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—The "Holly Farm," of 35 acres, in town of Greenwich, Conn., with three-story Mansard-roof house of 25 rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c.; 1¼ miles from Cos Cob, and 2¼ miles from village depot. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—AN ELEGANT house, 21 rooms; built in the best manner; magnificent views; overlooking the Sound; barn and carriage-house; two acres land; will sell low.
EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED; ON the Hudson River, at Rivoli, three and a half hours from Forty-second-Street Depot; brick mansion, stables, ice-house, lawn, shades, fruits, &c.; rent asked, $800 for season. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN STATION, (ON Ridge,) sale reasonably, or rent, (unfurnished,) two residences; all conveniences; stables, fine shade; near depot; unexceptionable neighborhood; unquestionably healthy. EDWARD F. HAMILTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—BEAUTIful country residence; 35 acres and fine buildings. F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELBERON—FOR SALE, LOTS ON THE OCEAN and on Ocean-av., on high ground, adjoining Elberon. Full particulars from CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st., (formerly No. 90 Broadway.)

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TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, ¼ of a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; high ground, with lawn, garden, stables, &c.; $500 for season. S. EMBERSON, No. 59 West 42d-st.

TO RENT—AT PELHAM ON THE SOUND, A WELL furnished stone house; modern conveniences; garden and cow; for the season or year. Apply to
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A MAN AND WIFE, AMERICANS—A gentleman's residence to take care of during the season; first-class reference. Address H., Brooklyn, E. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a young Protestant woman; willing to take charge of one child; country preferred. Call, for two days, between 10 and 2, at No. 3 Gramercy Park.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent and willing girl, in a private family; or as waitress alone; understands making up of salads and care of silver; has best of references. Call at No. 285 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go with private family to the country for the Summer; best City reference from last employer. No. 221 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; will go to the country for the Summer; three years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By young girl; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 545 3d-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; capable of waiting on ladies, and take charge of ladies' wardrobe. Call at No. 39 West 24th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO sisters to live together; one as chamber-maid and seamstress; other as nurse and make herself useful. Call at No. 1,539 Broadway, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL; is a neat sewer; understands the care of children; reference. Address M. P., Box No. 223 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, and very respectable young girl, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; best of references. Call at No. 330 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, and assist laundress; best City reference; no objection to country or assist in pantry. Call at No. 957 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; willing and obliging; or as waitress alone; country preferred; good reference. Call at 237 West 27th-st., two flights up, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a place for an excellent chamber-maid. Apply at No. 521 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, or would wait on a lady and sew; good reference. Call at 306 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY FRENCH girl; wages low; good reference. Address P. A., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid with unquestionable City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TAKE CARE OF Children.—By a girl, lately landed; City or country. Call at No. 737 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 155 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMan in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WILLing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a small private family; neat and tidy; best City reference. Call at No. 82 East 40th-st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH COUPLE; very well recommended; are very capable, reliable, and refer to their last employer; City or country; quiet place preferred to large salary. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman of Scotch parentage, and brought up in England, in a private family as first-class cook. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 19th-st., after 9 o'clock.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH and American cooking, desserts, and jellies; good baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 33d-st., first floor, for two days.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS IN BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, pastry, meats, and soups; in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Address P. T., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN; IS FIRST class in every branch; meats, soups, pastry, desserts, &c.; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS FIRST class; thoroughly understands English, French, and American cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 30 West 24th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 445 4th-av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at 155 East 29th-st., third floor, back.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at 145 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; understands cooking in all branches; 10 years' City reference. Call at last employer's, No. 10 West 20th-st., after 11 A. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY RErespectable woman in private family; $12 per month required; one year's City reference. Call at No. 281 West 27th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, WILLING GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and laundress in private family; no objection to country; City reference. Call at No. 308 East 60th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, with good City references. Apply at No. 107 East 34th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for a cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 531 5th-av.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY A YOUNG WOMAN; NO objection to the country; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 130 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; best City reference. Can be seen, two days, at No. 202 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook and assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 301 East 38th-st., top floor; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS first-class cook, the other as waitress; Protestants; best City reference. Call at No. 16 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; good reference. Address No. 135 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; good City reference from last employer; no washing. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WITH the best of City references; would not object to plain washing if required. Seen at No. 296 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHWOMAN as cook; good reference. Call or address 405 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGH CUTTER, FITter, trimmer, and looper; dresses and cloaks in newest style; references; will guarantee true fit. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKERS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, to do the work of a small family; are willing and obliging; best reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 20 West 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; good reference. Call at No. 456 West 40th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed; north of Ireland; Protestant; in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for one day, at No. 260 West 19th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do general house-work; willing to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 261 West 31st-st., milk store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH person; speaks several languages fluently; good hair-dresser and seamstress; takes entire charge of wardrobe; will travel; City reference. Call at No. 149 West 25th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT North German as lady's maid and housekeeper or nursery governess; would like a steady home; City or country; first-class references. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WILLing to assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 239 East 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN IN A private family; understands all kinds of fine family washing; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 347 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as laundress in a private family; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 446 4th-av.; ring bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objections to short distance in country; best City reference. Seen at No. 222 East 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family in the City; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Can be seen at employer's, No. 39 East 28th-st.; no notes answered.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; no postal cards. Call at present employer's, No. 55 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or do fine washing and chamber-work, in private family; City references. Call at No. 301 East 48d-st.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; no objections to country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 102 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; good City reference. Address E. E., Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD laundress; no objection to the country for the Summer; City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 40th-st.

MAID—TO WAIT ON A LADY.—EXPERIENCED person, accustomed to travel; is not sea-sick; is a good nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 407 West 50th-st.

MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS MAID and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 461 5th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; or lady's maid; excellent dress-maker and hair-dresser; don't object to travel; City reference. Address A. A., Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, as nurse and plain sewing, or upstairs girl; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 201 East 30th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl; can take charge of an infant; operates on different machines. Call at No. 638 6th-av., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent Englishwoman; can take entire charge of children; will travel or go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 700 6th-av., store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman; can take entire charge of baby from birth; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 70 Madison-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl; or chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit and do embroidery; best City reference. Call at No. 180 West 40th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent young American girl; can furnish good reference from last employer; no objection to caps and aprons or traveling. Address L. W., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for competent colored nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; City or country. Address H. A., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's or children's nurse; no objections to the country; best City reference. Address Nurse, No. 62 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 449 West 33d-st., upwards.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS NURSE to an invalid or superannuated lady; highest references for either capacity. Call at 111 Greenwich-av.

NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED LADY WILL take child to nurse; just lost my own, 2 days old. Call on Mrs. Towle, No. 363 1st-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 408 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, as children's nurse; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 136 West 52d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and make herself useful in a private family. Call at No. 258 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—PERMANENTLY IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates; willing to assist in light chamber-work or growing children; four years in last place. Call at No. 508 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—First class; excellent cutter and fitter; understands all machines; country preferred; terms moderate; excellent reference. Address A., Box No. 297 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress by day or week; City or country; understands dress-making in latest style; good City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress to wait on children; understands children's clothes and all family sewing; Willcox & Gibbs's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 75 West 46th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; no objection to light chamber-work, or take care of young ladies. Seen, for two days. J. D., No. 115 East 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making thoroughly; can cut, fit, and operate; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 301 East 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH OF GERMAN Protestant girl; will wait on lady and take charge of grown children. Call at No. 6 East 46th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; would assist with chamber-work; two years' City reference. Address W. A., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, carving of wines; can take a man's place; country for Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 430 East 15th-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands salads; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 150 West 33d-st., first floor, for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is first class; or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 31st-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; first-class City reference. Call at No. 151 East 33d-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; or chamber-work and waiting; no objection to short distance in country; best City reference. Call at No. 713 3d-av., near 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business and care of silver; seen at present employer's. Call, for two days, at No. 418 5th-av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress or chamber-maid. Call at No. 360 East 36th-st., one flight.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family as first-class waitress; best City references. Apply at 438 West 33d-st.; no cards answered.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—NO objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 100 East 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL; first-class City reference. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st., present employer's, from 10 till 2 P. M.

WAITRESS.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 130 West 36th-st., two flights.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN laundress, gentlemen's washing at home; best City reference. Call at No. 309 East 40th-st., second floor. Lina Hansen.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day; can do fine ironing; good references. Call at No. 160 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, two or three gentlemen's washing. Call or address No. 220 West 17th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day; good washer, ironer, and housecleaner. Call for Mary Manning, No. 405 1st-av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; by week or dozen. Call or address No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; has best of reference; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Address R. A., No. 24 University-place.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG Englishman; seaside preferred; best New-York references. Address Henry Knight, No. 819 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class City driver; seven years' best City reference; willing and obliging; City or country. Address D. C., Box No. 250 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man; understands thoroughly the care and management of fine horses and carriages; stylish driver; willing and obliging; City or country; the highest testimonials. Address Coachman, at harness-maker's, No. 545 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN; SCOTCHman; can furnish unexceptionable references from present employer and others; leaving on account of employer turning out; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can handle four. Address A., No. 104 West 58th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good, careful driver; found willing and obliging; milk if required; good City and country reference. Address M. O., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN CITY OR country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; can furnish seven years' first-class City references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; lived with first-class families; understands saddle and road horses; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address, for two days, John, No. 120 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM. —By a Protestant single man; understands thoroughly the care of horses and carriages; City or country; country preferred; five years' best City and country reference. Address D. M., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man of long experience in the care of horses, cattle, and the general management of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address E., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation as coachman for his man, whom he can highly recommend to any gentleman who may require his services, who is a trustworthy man. Address M. C., No. 275 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED; has good mechanical taste; would take care of gentleman's place; three years with last employer; best of reference. Address D. J. K., Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—By a first-class man with horses and driving, and willing to assist in the garden; is a single Protestant middle-aged man, with best of references. Call or address W. H., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman; can with pleasure recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good, careful driver; thorough horseman in all its branches; honest and sober. Apply at No. 13 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business in all branches; first-class City driver; 15 years' first-class City reference from present and former employers; good tandem driver and trainer. Call or address B. N., No. 15 East 58d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; best City references from last employer. Call or address J. G., No. 111 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; best City reference from last employer. Call or address Z. B., No. 111 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address A. M., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of fine carriages and harness, and the breaking and management of horses; has nine years' best references. Call or address J. K., No. 36 East 12th-st.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A SINgle man of long experience in the business; fully capable in every respect; several years' first-class City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; has reference to testify it; highly recommended in every respect by present and former employers. Call or address M. M., No. 20 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A situation for her coachman, (colored,) whom she can highly recommend as honest, trustworthy, and reliable, and excellent driver. Call or address No. 712 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class English coachman and gardener; understands graperies, &c.; five years' reference. Address William Hainwright, Metropolitan Ward Hotel, corner 9th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; stylish and competent driver; neat, willing, and obliging; highly recommended by calling on Paris, Allen & Co., No. 51 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation for his coachman; sober, honest, and reliable; understands his business thoroughly; useful, handy, and obliging. Address O. H., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN every respect for City or country; is married, and will be found willing and obliging; 10 years' splendid references. Address or call on Mr. Stillings, 275 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT married man; one child; City or country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address T. P., No. 111 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thorough horseman; thoroughly understands his business; can get first-class City reference. Address F. J., 130 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; willing to assist in the garden; can milk; country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the business; is thoroughly competent; can give good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—BY TWO YOUNG MEN. Call or address at stable of present employer, No. 3 West 31st-st., for two days.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARrived in this country, or second waiter; has first-class references as to character and ability. Address Footman, Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FOOTMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as footman; has first-class old country references. Call on or address No. 136 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GARDENER.—BY SINGLE MAN HAVING A full practical and theoretical knowledge of horticulture; can give thorough satisfaction in plants, fruits, and vegetables; no objection to new place that needs improvements, having had experience in landscaping and openings in woodlands; carpet gardening and ornamentation a specialty; testimonials unexceptionable. Call or address Hortus Boscanicus, at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A GERMAN married man; understands all about flowers, vegetables, &c.; competent to lay out grounds; is also a good farmer; best City reference. Call or address No. 309 West 30th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS VEGETAble gardener; understands the care of horses; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address J., Box No. 243 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent married man; best City reference. Call or address F. M., No. 27 East 15th-st., in florists.

MALE NURSE, VALET, OR WAITER.— Has a thorough knowledge of water-cure, rubbing, bathing, &c.; no objection to travel; has undoubted reference from prominent City gentleman and leading physicians. Address C., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MEAT-CUTTER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, 35, single, as raw-meat cutter, fish, &c., or gardener in boarding-house or hotel, country or sea-side; references. Address Charles, 354 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—PUBLIC OR private, by an experienced man. Address Jewelry store, No. 529 3d-av.

WAITER.—BY STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands all the duties of a waiter; efficient, industrious, and sober; well recommended by last employer; City or country. Address, for two days, Waiter, No. 874 Broadway, drug store, corner 18th-st.

WAITER.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILLING TO pay reasonable wages may secure a thoroughly experienced waiter of fine appearance and highly recommended by addressing Butler, at grocer's, No. 667 6th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable Protestant man; is a thoroughly competent waiter; can give the very best City reference. Address H. Jones, Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN IN private family; understands the duties of a waiter thoroughly; willing, obliging, and industrious; City or country; best City reference. Call or address R. J., No. 107 West 35th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; is willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Address R. D., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS HEAD WAITER BY A COLORED man of 45 who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references. Address C. W., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter in first-class family only; City or country; satisfactory City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY COMPETENT, RELIABLE, SINGLE young man, with first-class City reference, in a private family; will be found cheerful and obliging. Address Owen, No. 105 West 28th-st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHman in a private family; excellent waiter; first-class City references. Call or address to present employer, 8 North Washington-square, before 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WHO thoroughly understands work and is willing to help with growing children; none but Protestants with best City references need apply. Call at No. 52 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, between 4 and 6.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVERNess or Protestant nurse capable of teaching two children (5 and 7;) must be a good seamstress, with good references. Address H. L., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid to go in the country; references required. Call at No. 23 West 46th-st., between 9 and 11 Wednesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse and for plain sewing; best of City references required. Call at No. 117 Madison-av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent French or German lady's maid. Apply at No. 2 West 36th-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN OR GERMAN BOY TO learn machinist's trade. D. ROBERTS, No. 201 West 11th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—RANGES, refrigerators, ice-cream freezers, cooler, &c. The Clyde range, most perfect in the market, cheap for cash. E. & J. NOWRAY, No. 32 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.— In the matter of JOHN L. BROWER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 13th day of May, 1880, an alias warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John L. Brower, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 863 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Isaac S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FATEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. Faten, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 223 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of May, 1880.

my18-law3wTu SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. RICE, MANNING A. GOODWIN, FINCKNEY ... and LEWIS A. ... bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by ... of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1880, at ... o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1880.

my18-law3wTu SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,208.—In the matter of FRANK S. SHIMER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the first day of June, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

my11-law3wTu W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell by public auction, on the 24th day of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the landing of the steam-boat Monitor, at Pier 48 North River, City of New-York, all his right, title, and interest as the assignee of said bankrupt, being an undivided one-third interest in and to certain letters-patent of the United States, No. 122,552, issued April 26, 1872, to Clement Cleveland and William C. Cleveland for "Improvement in fire-engines, and in and to a certain fire-engine on machine."

my4-law3wTu GEORGE DOUGLAS, Assignee, 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WATSON and ADELBERT H. TWITCHELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

... ELMER, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route, recommended by Lloyd Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BOTHNIA ..... Saturday, May 22, 1:30 P. M.
PATAGONIA ..... Wednesday, May 26, 8 A. M.
CELTIC (new) GILBERT ..... Saturday, May 29, 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC (new) Capt. Trapp ..... Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
From Wells near Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
Passengers will be landed in the accompanying tender at Queenstown, if they prefer it. Take-around baggage-room and saloon are unsurpassed, being the only one which motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unknown.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; reduced rates; excursion tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For passenger plans and other information apply at the principal office, No. 9 Broadway, New-York, or No. 148 Washington-st., Boston.
P. J. COURTIER, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Canal-st.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, May 18, noon
ARIZONA ..... SATURDAY, May 22, 1 P. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, May 25, 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, June 8, 8 A. M.
Saloons amidships, and are furnished with every convenience for ladies, the passage across the Atlantic both safe and pleasant. Saloon, midship berths, smoking-room, library, piano, and library-books also amidships. Steerage accommodation, unsurpassed for comfort. Steerage-room and saloon-room are all upper deck, thus insuring them greatest amount of fresh air and freedom from motion in bad weather.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $80, $90, $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICE, 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take Short Mail Route, recommended by Lloyd Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, May 22, 8 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, May 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80, $90, $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $30, including all meals. Steamers not carrying cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
French Mail Steamers Plying between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morris-st.
Passengers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABADIE, HAVRE ..... Wednesday, May 19, 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, BARTELLE ..... Wed., May 26, 7:30 P. M.
PEREIRE, DAMAS ..... Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
Cheapest means of conveyance for parcels and amounts to suit.
Freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BISSIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
CIRCASSIA ..... Wed., June 9, 7 P. M.
Cabin, $60 and $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $30 and $35, including all meals.
For freight or passage apply at the company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From foot of Christopher-st., N. R.:
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Saturday, May 29, 8 P. M.
STATE OF NEVADA ..... Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $150; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75.
Steerage, $30 to $35, including all meals.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
WERRA ..... Wed., May 19 | SALE ..... Wed., May 26
MOSEL ..... Wed., May 26 | EMS ..... Wed., May 26
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin $100
Second Cabin 60
Steerage 30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passage tickets, certificates, etc., at STERNGRIEN'S OFFICE, 5 STEPS IN THE ROUTE OF BROADWAY, 61 BROADWAY.
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
The following steamers will sail as extra steamers, taking first cabin passengers only:
Steamer SALIER, Capt. Meier ..... May 24, 2 P. M.
GERLACH & CO., 52 Broadway, Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA ..... May 20 | LESSING ..... June 3
GELLERT ..... May 27 | HERDER ..... June 10
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and Havre, $80 and $90 in gold. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30. Steamers not carrying cattle, sheep, or pigs.
KUNHARDT & CO., Agents, 2 Broadway.
GUSTAV H. SCHUMACHER, General Passenger Agent, No. 61 Broadway.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
SH'ts Louis Co.'s pier, 3d. Favonia Ferry, Jersey City.
W. A. SCHOLTEN ..... Wednesday, May 19
NASSAU ..... Wednesday, May 26
SCHIEDAM ..... Friday, June 4
1st Cabin, $60 gold; 2d Cabin, $40 gold. Steerage, $30.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCK, EDYE & CO., 1, 2, 27 South William-st.
Freight Agts., 56 Front-st. Gen. Passage Agt.

U. S. KEEP CLEAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
NEDERLAND, Saturday, May 22, 4 P. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamship NOLAN ..... Friday, May 21, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF PEKING ..... About July 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamship MARIPOSA ..... Saturday, June 5, noon
or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, PANAMA, CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, and WESTERN PORTS.
Tickets can be purchased in New-York only at the office of the company, No. 2 BROADWAY.
J. F. BULLAY, Agent.
A. L. JAUNCEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 48 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Morris-st.
At 3 P. M. on Saturday, and thereafter,
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON ..... Wed., May 19
CITY OF MACON, Capt. HAZEN ..... Wed., May 26
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamers of FLORIDA, full details for which may be obtained on application at the company's office, 192 BROADWAY.
Through tickets to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.
G. D. OWEN, Agent, 192 Broadway.
JNO. CROGAN, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R.R., 315 Broadway.
W. G. BRIDGE, Agent Central R. R. of Ga., 400 Broadway.

J. J. HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday from Pier 9 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF MERIDA (Germain Saxton), Wed., May 12
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hayward Cole), Tue., May 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK (Havens, Frazier, and Vera Cruz), ... Thursday, May 27
*These steamers are furnished with Hudson swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steamship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 3 and as for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Sampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 93 and 95 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
Steamers leave regularly at 3 P. M.
ALAVADO DE CUBA, Capt. Ferrer ..... Thursday, May 13
ALAVADO ..... Thursday, May 20
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. DAWSON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE ..... WEDNESDAY, May 19
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA ..... SATURDAY, May 22
WYOMING, SEE SOUTH ..... SEE SOUTH, WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WORD, GUSTAVE P. CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASKELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
VIA PORTLAND, ST. THOMAS.
FROM PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
SARATOGA ..... Thursday, May 27
NIAGARA ..... Thursday, June 3
JAMES E. WARD & CO., 203 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—PARTIES intending abroad should apply at the office of the undersigned, where every information for passengers may be obtained. Passports procured at short notice. JAQUES, No. 102 Broadway, opposite City Hall; charges reasonable.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chamberlin's Hotel, Jersey City, Foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M. Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, daily, except Sunday, connecting with the Erie Limited Express of Pullman Palace Cars for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and with the Pullman Palace Cars for Cleveland and Detroit.
9:30 A. M. Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, daily, except Sunday, connecting with the Erie Limited Express of Pullman Palace Cars for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and with Pullman Palace Cars for Cleveland and Detroit.
4 P. M. Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, daily, except Sunday, connecting with the Erie Limited Express of Pullman Palace Cars for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and with Pullman Palace Cars for Cleveland and Detroit.
7 P. M. Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, daily, with sleeping cars for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
12 Night. Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Intermediate Stations, daily, with sleeping cars for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 415 Broadway, 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at Depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of Duane-st., New-York, and foot of Washington-st., Jersey City.
D. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. GEO. T. PARKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER DEPOT, CORTLANDT-ST.
Trains leave Depot, foot of Cortlandt and Dey-st., as follows:
6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Watkins, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Philadelphia sleeping cars attached to 6:30 A. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Schuylkill and Southern coal region.
A. S. BILLINGS, G. P. A. CHAS. S. HAYES, Gen'l Supt.
Railway Ticket Office, 355 Broadway.
C. G. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.
Steamer leaves Pier 1, foot of Murray-st., North River, at 7:30 P. M. daily, except Sundays, this at Wickford at 4:15 and 5 A. M. Sleeping room can be had at 5 P. M. from ..... THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th day, the following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:
JOHN A. LOW,
JAMES H. ROOSEVELT,
GERARD B. CANNON,
JAMES S. SAILOR,
GEORGE DIMON,
THOMAS CORNELL,
GEO. CABOT WARD,
ROBERT E. ROME,
JAMES BROOKS,
LEVI S. MORTON,
ADOLPHUS HAMILTON,
ABRAHAM B. VAN VEET.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, Thomas Dickson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
By order of the Board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, at 3 o'clock.
There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which the members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad will convey members to the grounds of the Institution. A train leaves Thirtieth-street station at 1 P. M., and returning, will leave the Institution at 4 P. M.
FRANCIS R. ADAMS, Secretary.

PACKED MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier FOOT OF CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER.
NEW-YORK, MAY 11, 1880.
THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Packed Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the company, Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1880, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the management of such other business as may come before the meeting. The transfer books will close on the 15th day of May, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. LANE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 3, next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books close April 24, and reopen June 4.
Stockholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
R. L. SYMS, Secretary.

GOLDSBORO, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1880, at 12 o'clock P. M. The books will be closed from May 15 to June 1, inclusive.
GORDON RECORDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst. and reopened on the day of meeting.
JOHN E. WORTHINGTON, Assistant Secretary.
May 1, 1880.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NEW-YORK CITY, MAY 1, 1880.
BALLOT BOXES, 1880.
FOR DIRECTORS,
to fill vacancies in Trust, class to serve for three years:
CHAS. W. BURR, with American Institute.
SAMUEL PUTNAM, with Fletcher, Harrison & Co.
JOHN MCGAHEY, with Bank Department.
A. G. HEBOLD, with Continental National Bank.
Election TUESDAY, May 18, 1880. Polls open from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO.
A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, CHAMBER WHEELER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, also for the purpose of the election by the bondholders of a new trustee under their mortgage in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board.
FRANK RAUSCHENBUSCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK NATURAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Park-place, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1880, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 8 to 18th inclusive. By order of the board.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the St. Joseph Land Company, for the election of Trustees and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 128 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon.
WM. H. WARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1880.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railway Company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of June, at 12 o'clock M.
A. BRIDGHAM, Secretary. E. W. BARKLEY, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, who have not received their dividend checks, please call at the office, No. 87 Wall-st., and receive the same.
JOHN FORBIS, No. 87 Wall-st., Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Mining Trust Company
OFFICE, 115 BROADWAY, N.Y.
Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.
SETTLER S. LAWRENCE, President.
C. L. CHAVEZ, Vice-President.
C. E. CHAVEZ, Sec. and Treas.
This corporation is authorized by its charter to act as trustee, receiver, assignee, guardian, executor, and of fiscal agent of corporations; to receive and invest trust funds, the custody and transfer of stocks, and the payment of coupons. Special attention given to management of realties.

American Mining Stock Exchange,
(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.)
Exchange rooms and offices, 115 Broadway, New-York.
This Exchange will be opened as soon as the necessary improvements are completed, which is progressing rapidly. Application is now prepared to invite and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their shares listed upon the Mining Trust Company's Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained upon application to W. L. SCOTT, Secretary of the Company, 115 Broadway, New-York.
Applications will be received for a limited number of non-member monthly call tickets of admission.

KANSAS CITY, BURLINGTON AND SANTA FE
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
These bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
Sinking fund of 2 per cent of the gross earnings each year, beginning with 1882, for the redemption of bonds.
Issued at the rate of $15,000 per mile of completed road, proceeds for extension of line from Burlington to Wichita, and from Ottawa to Kansas City or Leavenworth.
Subscriptions to the amount of $6,000,000 are invited by the undermentioned company, and will be received at our Bankers, Boston, or any agency of the road. In the road is located with the bonds. The bondholders are to have a majority of the Board of Directors until the road is completed and free from liens. Circulars and other information in detail will be furnished on application to the
NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND AND WESTERN
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 10 Congress, Boston, Financial Agent for the Railway Company.

PRIME INVESTMENT.
Cincinnati City 5 per Cent. Bonds,
PRINCIPAL REDEEMABLE IN 20 YEARS
AND PAYABLE IN 30 YEARS.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.
Certificates of Stock and Land Scrip in the NEW-YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's receipts for Convertible and Second Mortgage Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL OR THE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES.
The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
Holders of the Purchasing Committee's receipts will be required to have their bond slips ready for stamping and replacement of the new Certificates and Scrip.
By order of the Purchasing Committee,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, MAY 15, 1880.
THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTED to purchase a large amount of its consolidated bonds for account of the sinking fund mortgage, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and the company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders,
Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, cancelling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be payable in the year 1914, but not any bonds maturing in the year 1914, but not any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed, this company will continue to pay into the sinking fund, to be held by the Trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DAVENPORT, President.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Holders of coupon bonds of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certificates of construction bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company are hereby notified that the 7 per cent coupon bonds issued in the second Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, Series B, exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery at the office of said Trust Company, No. 45 Exchange-place, on and after May 20, 1880, on which date the 7 per cent coupon bonds for said consolidated bond will be due and payable.
Coupons due on the same are of $1,000 each, bear interest from Jan. 1, 1880, payable semi-annually, and may be registered if desired. Receipts will be given for fractional coupons, which will be exchanged for coupons for any multiple of $1,000 or multiple; and holders of less than $1,000 desiring to consolidate such receipts may apply to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 68 Williams-st., New-York, or the undersigned, at the office of Gold, Harbour & Swords, No. 10 Pine-st. CORNELIUS H. GOLD, President.
APRIL 20, 1880.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other bonds, and all securities. Gold in and to the Sinking Fund, and make foreign exchange on sight. WEST, RENTZ AND MORTGAGE Bonds, Gold and Currency Bought and Sold.

New-York & Harlem R. R.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.
Michigan Central R. R.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R.
Kansas & Texas Securities.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.
We offer for sale the Mortgage Bonds of the above named companies, all of which are strictly Prime Investment Securities, and are daily quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are maybe found in the Paper, and will be sent free of charge on application.
DE JONGE & CO.,
Dealers in Investment Securities,
NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1880.
Notice is hereby given that the Nine per Cent. notes of this company, issued for the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad Company of Minnesota, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 68 Williams-st., and that interest on said notes will cease on July 1, 1880.
By order of the board of directors.
F. M. MYERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY EXTENSION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1880.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed to secure the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of this company will be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 68 Williams-st., and that interest on said bonds will cease on Jan. 1, 1881.
By order of the board of directors.
F. M. MYERS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Holders of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, known as the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds," are hereby notified that on presenting their bonds at the office of the company, No. 68 Williams-st., New-York, they will be stamped with a clause, and will be redeemed on presentation at the sinking fund, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. F. M. MYERS, President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE LAND COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the sum of $1,000 of Delaware Land Company Bonds, being one of the Thousand Dollars for the Sinking Fund, will be paid by THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, in Philadelphia, for the mortgage, at their office in Philadelphia, until the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the proceeds will be applied.
J. E. WEIDINGER, President.

MINING PROFITS WITHOUT MINING.
THE undersigned, undertaks the banking of money on active mining stocks or shares for sale, subject to some fluctuation, obtain a large profit and avoid the risks incidental to mining adventures, can realize from 25 to 50 per cent. per annum for their capital on short loans with stocks as collateral.
Apply to WALTER FIRTH, Mining Broker, No. 57 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from the 20th of May, inclusive, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 1st of June next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, AND ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, are hereby notified that on presentation at the office of the undersigned, at No. 68 Williams-st., New-York, they will be stamped with a clause, and will be redeemed on presentation at the sinking fund, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided.
F. M. MYERS, Secretary.

MONEY LOANED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply directly to FRANK CHAMBERLAIN, 1 NASSAU-ST., Attorney, No. 128 Broadway.

GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, 18 WALLER, NEW-YORK, Cheapest and best paint in United States. Sample free.

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A FURTHER
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF CHOICE
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, AND
MATTINGS,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE
GEO. E. L. HYATT.
SEVERAL LARGE LOTS OF CUT PIECES OF BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND INGRAIN CARPETS, FROM 5 TO 40 YARDS, AT
HALF PRICE.
278 Canal-st., north side,
A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY
SILKS
FOULARDS, SURAHS, SATIN DE LYON
GRENADINES
AND A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN SILK, VELVET, SATIN,
SILK AND WOOL &c., NOW OFFERED
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH-STS.

NOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.
L. SHAW,
NO. 64 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE FIRST
COSMETICS AND PERFUMERIE
BY THE PERFUMERY SHAW, FORMERLY COURVOISIER, PARIS.
EUGENIE'S SECRET DE BEAUTY, $1 PER BOTTLE.
VELOUTINES, IN THREE SHADES, AT 50C. AND $1 PER BOX.
DUE NEW HAIR-TRAINER DIAPHOLINE, TO GROW HAIR ON BALD HEADS, OR TO CHANGE HAIR COLORS WITHOUT INJURY TO HAIR OR HEALTH, CONSTITUTE ENTIRELY UNKNOWN BEFORE 1879.
A TRANSCENDENT ASSORTMENT OF
HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.
OF ANOTHER CLASS AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
DON'T FAIL TO SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH 75 ILLUSTRATIONS, FREE ON APPLICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES'S
NEW STORY
Will be commenced in No. 21 of the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
IT IS ENTITLED
QUEENIE HETHERTON.
This is Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES's last story, and it is equal to the best of her works. It was written expressly and exclusively for the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
AND CAN BE READ NOWHERE ELSE.
Specimen Copies Sent Free.
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FRANCIS S. SMITH, | Proprietors.
FRANCIS S. STREET.
Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 31 Rose-st., N. Y.
P. O. Box No. 2,734.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The concluding examinations of the several classes for the year will begin as follows:
MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.
The examination of candidates for admission will begin on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 9:30 A. M.
Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.
SCHOOL OF MINES.
The annual examination of the several classes will begin on
MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 2:30 A. M.
The examination of candidates for admission to any one of the regular courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Paleontology, Metallurgy, will begin on
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, AT 9:30 A. M.
Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.
JOHN A. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
E. R. A. SELIGMAN, 49th-st., New-York, Secretary.

SWITHIN C. SHORT'S INDIGO'S ANNUAL SUMMER ACADEMY, MEDIA, Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia; study optional or studies elective for the undersigned; prepares for Colleges, Universities, Technical Schools, Naval Academy, etc. Best regions, mineral springs, &c. Send for illustrated circular giving picture of academy, organization, &c.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL school for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and remarkably free from malarious influences. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 3,000, Post Office, New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL REMOVED TO Mt. Hope Park, Bronx, only 20 minutes, through parks, now in full blossom, and most beautiful place for a school. Pupils can be taken for Autumn term. Two hundred miles also taking up studies. Reference: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND FITZ-JAMES INSTITUTE. Healthful location of high rank, 14 instructors, 10 departments; languages, art, and music specialties. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, D. D., Pres't.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH Sessions enter any time. Open April, Summer, Fall, per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. SANBORN, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and optional study for SCHOLARS on June 15. A most delightful home with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and bathing. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 1,000.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 618 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, PRINCIPAL OF a thriving preparatory school near New-York City, will take private pupils of all grades at Newport, Long Branch, or elsewhere during the Summer months; highest references. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box 347, Yonkers, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess for young children, for the Summer or permanently; is well with an invalid or young lady; highest references. Address Miss ELLEN K., No. 4,331 Delancey-place, Philadelphia, Penn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND valuables bought and sold, much or a very little advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 34th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FREELAND MINING COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (BONNER BUILDING,) May 10, 1880.
The Trustees have declared a dividend (No. 1) of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, being one-half of the net earnings for the quarter, payable on the 15th inst. and ending June 15 next, to the stockholders of record on the 10th inst., when the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12th May, 1880.
THE FATHER DRINKS CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY of California declared a dividend of $1,000,000, payable at the office of the undersigned, 52 William-st., New-York, on and after the 15th inst. A. MEYER, President.
THOS. WINSLOW, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,365 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Elegant furnished second floor, also third story front rooms; excellent table. Address with references, Box 96, 307 Times Office. No. 1,365 Broadway.

No. 59 WEST 38TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT basement, suitable for a doctor; first-class board; references.

No. 303 EAST 17TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished back parlor and front room, third floor; private house, with board.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 13 EAST.—HEAT, single rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates

A GREAT GERMAN FESTIVAL.

OPENING OF THE PICNIC SEASON.

PFINGST MONTAG CELEBRATED BY THOUSANDS OF GERMAN CITIZENS—PLEASANT OUT-DOOR EXERCISES—THE PROCESSION TO UNION HILL, N. J., AND SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

Yesterday was an appropriate day to celebrate as the opening of Summer, and the Germans were out in great force to do honor to Pfingst Montag. Wherever a little patch of green, a tree, and a keg of beer could be found in combination, there the Germans were gathered together making themselves merry. They marched, they sang, they danced, they rolled on the grass, they plucked wild flowers, they made love to the young German lasses, and in every appropriate way bade welcome to the season of picnics and out-door enjoyments. There were celebrations all over the City, and in every street car were seen happy groups going to or returning from the picnic. The principal celebration of the day was at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., where a shooting match of four days is in progress. The 61 companies of the Germania Schuetzenbund Washington Rifles met in Walhalla Hall, in Orchard-street, in the morning, and marched down to the City Hall Park, where the procession was reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The troops were formed in six battalions, under Majors Milten, Hansleiter, Shafer, Conradi, Delk, and Mertens. After the review, the march was resumed to the Barclay-street Ferry, and the 2,000 men crossed the river to the Schuetzen Park, each battalion headed by a band of music. There was a great force waiting in Hoboken to receive the New-Yorkers, consisting of the Union Hill Schuetzen Corps, under Capt. Engel; the New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. Handekoph; Company B, of the State Militia, Capt. Crobaty, and the Jersey City Heights Schuetzen-corps, Capt. Almacher. All the carriages and street cars in the neighborhood of the ferry were called into requisition, the officers going from the ferry to the grounds in carriages, and the men in the cars, with the exception of a few, who marched up the hill. The procession made a fine appearance in the streets, marching well, and doing credit to the organizations. In the afternoon there were several thousand persons in the Schuetzen Park, and everywhere were heard the music of many bands and the cracking of rifles. The shooting for prizes began at 2 o'clock, and from that time on the shooting gallery was crowded, and the target men were kept busy. In every shady nook and corner groups were gathered around tables, the men generally in uniform, and the lasses in fancy Summer costumes. The tables were spread with substantial lunches; and when the young men reached that happy point where they could eat no more, they turned their attention to music, and sang German songs till their lungs longed for a rest. In the evening the grounds were lighted up and a merry party made the floor of the big dancing platform jingle. There were all sorts of funny games, as there always are at the Schuetzen Park; wheelbarrow races, blindfold races, sack races, bowling matches, and acrobatic feats.

The shooting is to be continued to-day and to-morrow. To-morrow the prizes will be awarded to the best marksmen, with some ceremony. They consist of $5 medals and $1,800 in money. The winner of the first prize, $50, is also to receive a gold badge from the lessees of the park. The number of visitors was largely augmented in the evening, and the dancing was continued till midnight.

The New-York Turners assembled in front of Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and formed in line. The boys of the gymnasium were dressed in blue flannel suits, the girls in light, short frocks, and the cadets, in their blue uniforms, and with their brightly-polished muskets on their shoulders, brought up the rear. The long procession started at 10 o'clock, and marched to Second-avenue, down to Second-street, then to Avenue A, up to Seventh-street, to Avenue B up to Ninth-street, at the foot of which they took the Harlem boat, which landed them opposite Jones's Wood Colosseum, at Sixty-ninth-street. On entering the park, the Turners scattered over the grounds, and rested until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the members of the Turn Verein gave exhibitions of their muscular powers and skill in athletics. Meanwhile, other German societies had also arrived on the grounds. Among these were the Williamsburg Turn Verein, the Harlem Turn Verein, the Rheinischer Shuetzenbund, the Art and Science Verein, and the New-York and Wachtel Club Singing Societies. The other entertainments were a dress parade of the cadets, shooting for prizes, and archery. In the afternoon there were over 5,000 visitors, and the crowd in the large hall was so great as to interfere with the dancers.

The United Lodges of the German Order Harugari, a mutual benefit secret society similar to that of the Odd-fellows, took their families to spend the day in Hartung's Southern Boulevard, at One Hundred and Thirty-third-street. The order comprises 38 lodges in this City alone, with a membership of 5,000 persons. The principal officers are John C. Moehring, President, and Friedrich Germann, Honorary President. In the afternoon several of the lodges had a procession round the park, and Excise Commissioner Merkle made a speech. The proceeds of the picnic will be applied to pay the expenses of the State Convention of the order, to be held in Geib's Walhalla on the first Tuesday in August.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York Order of the Sons of Freedom—Söhne der Freiheit—celebrated Pfingst Montag at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The order did not have any procession, but the individual members took their wives and sweethearts, and rode up to the park in the horse-cars, where they enjoyed themselves.

The new association of the Veterans of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., went to Hamilton Park, at Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. This association is composed of honorably discharged soldiers who have served in the Fifth Regiment, and most of them fought in the late civil war. The principal officers are: President—Col. Anton Meyers; Vice-President—Capt. Charles Wahle; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—ex-Chaplain Rudolph Hitzel; Financial Secretary—Capt. G. Landmann; Treasurer—Lieut. L. Lochmann; Trustees—L. Beakel, W. Schneider, L. Bottlcher, J. Leicht, and J. Plate. The band of the Fifth furnished the music for the parade and dancing. In the afternoon an enterprising photographer took a picture of the officers sitting in groups under the trees.

The lodges of the Order Germania enjoyed a picnic and Summer-night festival at Euler's Broadway Park, in Ninety-third-street. In the evening the place was crowded.

The singers and warblers clubbed together and went to Turtle Bay Park. They were the Bloomingdale Eintracht, the Sanger-Fing, the Social Maennerchor, the Harlem Maennerchor, the Concordia Maennerchor, the Yorkville Maennerchor, the Wachtel Club, the Kreutzer Quartet Club, the Harmonia Verein, the Mozart Verein, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Scandalia, and the Harmonie.

The Jura Maennerchor enjoyed themselves at Lion Park. The Deutsche Schuetzen Bund shot for prizes at Bender's Schuetzen Park, at the foot of East Sixty-third-street, and were visited by the Uhland and Excelsior Singing Societies.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

MR. STARIN'S BEAUTIFUL ISLAND IN THE SOUND.

One of the most attractive out-of-town resorts during the Summer will be Starin's Glen Island, opposite New-Rochelle, and formerly called Locust Island. Ever since the purchase of this island, or rather group of islands, Mr. Starin has been engaged in making improvements upon them of the most expensive character, with a view to opening a first-class Summer resort. The islands comprising the group, of which Glen Island is the principal, have been connected by bridges. They will be well policed, and the greatest care will be taken to protect ladies and children from annoyance. The main island contains about 30 acres, well shaded with a heavy growth of maple trees, and laid out into picturesque walks; the old mansion which was occupied as a Summer residence by the Prussian Consul, when he owned the island, has been refitted at considerable expense, and the keeper's lodge and other buildings have been repainted and repaired. A large conservatory, fish-ponds, bathing-houses, bowling-alleys, a billiard-room, a dancing-pavilion, and an immense dining-hall, where all the delicacies of the season may be had, are among the recent additions to the premises, which were before unusually attractive. The club-house, formerly the property of the New-York Yacht Club, will be kept for select parties. The feature of the island will be the clam-bakes, which will be served daily in the old-fashioned style, under the supervision of Mr. Hiram D. Hanfield, a caterer whose fame is well known to the frequenters of Narragansett Bay. A daily line of boats will be established, leaving every two hours during the day, from docks on the North and East Rivers, and from Brooklyn. These boats have been refitted for the season, and made as safe, light, and comfortable, as money could make them. The fare for the round trip will be 30 cents, but excursion parties will be allowed cheaper rates. The run from New-York to Glen Island will be made in about an hour and a half. The trip affords the best and pleasantest means of becoming acquainted with the eastern environs of the City, as well as of spending a few delightful hours amid the freshness of pastoral scenes at the end of the journey. There are many picturesque and interesting localities surrounding the islands which may readily be visited by the excursionists. The private residences and grounds of many gentlemen of wealth on Long Island, are but a short distance from the Glen Island landings, and are easily accessible from them. The dedication of Glen Island will occur early in June. Owing to the improvements which are in progress there the place will not be thrown open to the public as soon as intended, and the exact day for the opening has not yet been fixed. Mr. Starin will place a number of steamers at the disposal of his many friends on [illegible], who will be specially invited to participate in the ceremonies. Mr. Starin has for a number of years been searching for a location for a Summer resort in the vicinity of the City which would answer the requirements of his idea of a high-toned and refined retreat. He has tried to make Glen Island meet his ideal, and with that object in view has brought to bear for its accomplishment all the resources at his command.

THE LATE CHIEF-JUSTICE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS IN THIS CITY—EULOGIES FROM THE BENCH AND BAR.

The several branches of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts adjourned yesterday morning as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals. A meeting of members of the Bar was held in the afternoon in the room of the Supreme Court, General Term, to give expression to regret for the sudden death of Judge Church. The room was crowded with Judges of the various courts and the best-known lawyers of this City. Presiding Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, acted as Chairman of the meeting. The Vice-Presidents were Chief-Justice Curtis, of the Superior Court; Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas; Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court; Judge Choate, of the United States District Court; Recorder Smyth, and Surrogate Calvin. Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel made a speech in eulogy of the deceased Chief-Justice, and then presented a series of resolutions declaring that the Bar of the City of New-York bore willing and grateful testimony to his learning, ability, industry, and scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of his judicial functions. In supporting the resolutions, ex-Judge John K. Porter, formerly of the Court of Appeals, said that the character and life of Chief-Justice Church were such that, if his office had expired otherwise than by death, he would have been renominated by both parties and re-elected by acclamation. Eulogistic addresses were also made by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, Mr. George T. Munger, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian, and Mr. E. C. Benedict. Presiding Judge Noah Davis wept as he told his estimate of the character and powers of Chief-Justice Church, and of the occurrences of their earlier years, when they were associated as partners in the practice of the law in the little Town of Albion, Orleans County. The resolutions having been adopted, Judge Davis appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to represent the Bar of this City at the funeral, to take place to-day: Mr. Stephen P. Nash, President of the Bar Association; Mr. Charles Tracy, President of the Law Institute; Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, Mr. S. B. Brownell, Mr. Francis N. Bangs, Mr. Edward Patterson, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. John E. Burrill, Mr. Clifford A. Hand, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. L. W. Briggs, Mr. George S. Munger, Mr. Luther R. Marsh, Mr. William Allen Butler, Mr. O. H. Palmer, Mr. A. S. Sullivan, ex-Judge Ashbel Green, ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian, Mr. L. L. Delafield, and Mr. Richard O'Gorman.

The Surrogate's Court was adjourned after the call of the motion calendar, and Surrogate Calvin, ex-Judge Peabody, and L. L. Delafield delivered brief eulogies on the character and public services of the late Chief-Justice. In the United States District Court, before Judge Choate, an adjournment was ordered on motion of ex-Judge Beebe and W. W. Goodrich. In Part I. of the General Sessions Court eulogies were delivered by District Attorney Phelps, Recorder Smyth, Peter Mitchell, and ex-Senator Ecclesine, and the court adjourned until to-day. Part II. also adjourned, and addresses were delivered by City Judge Cowing, Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and Mr. John O. Mott.

The Brooklyn Bar met yesterday afternoon, Judge Cooke presiding. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and the Judges of the courts of record were requested to adjourn to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice.

STATE EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, May 17.—Less than 30 members of the Assembly were present at 8 o'clock when the House was called to order by the Speaker. On Mr. Alvord's motion, a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock, in order to give Gov. Cornell an opportunity to communicate with the Senate and Assembly simultaneously, a Message in regard to the death of the late Chief-Justice Church. When the House assembled, the Message of the Governor was presented, and read as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 17, 1880.

To the Legislature:

It is my painful duty to announce to the Legislature the death of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. On Friday the 14th inst., at his home in the Village of Albion, Sanford E. Church passed from this life, without note or warning. Almost in the twinkling of an eye, the strong man was summoned, while in active discharge of his judicial duties, into the presence of his Maker, the great Judge of all. The tidings of his death have been everywhere received by the people with profoundest sorrow. Expressions denoting a deep sense of the great loss that has befallen the State are universal and spontaneous.

For nearly 40 years Judge Church has been a conspicuous figure in the public affairs of the State. Possessing superior ability and untiring devotion to duty, combined with high character and unquestioned integrity, he early secured the confidence of the people and maintained it throughout his long and eventful career. Positive, fearless, and consistent in his political course, and faithful to those who shared his views, he merited and enjoyed the favor of his party in a remarkable degree. In official service his record is an enviable one. As member of the Assembly, District Attorney, Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, member of the Constitutional Convention, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, he acquitted himself with unusual credit. In every capacity or association he uniformly proved himself to be a leader of men. At the Bar, in the councils of his party, and in all deliberative bodies, he occupied a place in the front rank, wielding an influence inferior to none, and equaled by few. In social life, his genial manners made him always a welcome guest, while the purity of his private life and the happiness of his domestic relations, present a symmetry of character and an example worthy of emulation.

Called by the people to preside over our highest court just 10 years ago to-day, Judge Church discharged his great trust with eminent success and fidelity. His former partisanship caused him, perhaps, in the beginning to be distrusted by many of opposite political opinions, but his impartiality and patriotic bearing soon dispelled every doubt, and it can now be truthfully said that never in the history of our State has the judgment of any court enjoyed the confidence of the people to a higher degree than during the period of his service as the presiding Judge.

The awful suddenness with which this distinguished career has been arrested furnishes an admonition which we may well heed. By this mysterious dispensation of Providence should we not be warned again of the uncertainty of life? Although sudden deaths are of almost daily occurrence, it is only when a prominent life is thus removed that we pause for contemplation. Seldom is the nearness of the dreaded messenger so forcibly illustrated as in this instance. In a single hour this learned man, devoting his mind to the solution of legal questions, is changed into inanimate clay. A happy family, secure in the affections of a kind husband and fond parent, is plunged into the deepest affliction and bereavement.

Believing that the eminent character and distinguished public services of this statesman and jurist render his memory worthy of special consideration, you are recommended to take such action as shall seem appropriate, and to make suitable record of the appreciation by a grateful people of the devoted and intelligent labors of a faithful public servant.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

When Clerk Johnson had finished the reading of the Message Mr. Alvord offered a series of appropriate resolutions regretting the death of the Chief-Justice, and conveying to the bereaved family the sympathy of the members of the Assembly. Addresses were made by Messrs. Phillips of Orleans, Alvord of Onondaga, Rhodes of Rensselaer, Baker of Monroe, and Varnum and McCarthy of New-York. At the conclusion of the addresses the resolutions were adopted, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Phillips, Rhodes, Baker, Terry, and Parker, was appointed to attend the funeral at Albion. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, after the reading of the Governor's Message, a special committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and report at a special meeting to be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

ALBION, N. Y., May 17.—At a citizens' meeting held this evening, which was largely attended, a resolution was passed that the Board of Trustees attend the funeral of the late Chief-Justice in a body; that all places of business be closed from 1 o'clock to 5, and that all public buildings and business places be draped in mourning. Prominent men from abroad are beginning to arrive. The body will lie in state in the west parlor, to-morrow, from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RECEPTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The Brooklyn Art Association gave a highly successful reception last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Art Gallery Building and the Academy were made into one for the occasion, and after the visitors had satisfied their taste or curiosity by a study of the pictures in the Art Gallery, they could stroll through the assembly-room into the Academy and listen to the music of a fine band. The parquet had been floored over to the stage level and carpeted; in the middle of a large improvised floor was a sort of bower of flowering plants, very prettily arranged, in which the musicians were placed, and from which they discoursed their select programme to a very crowded house. Nearly 3,000 invitations had been issued, and it seemed that every one had been availed of, so great was the crush during the earlier hours of the evening. Of the pictures on exhibition, there were some 350, all by American artists, and in oils. The exhibition will continue until the 29th. There were half a dozen pictures in the assembly-room which had been lent for the evening, but the exhibition proper is confined strictly to the Art Gallery. The reception of last evening was the fortieth in the history of the association, which is now in its twentieth season, a Spring and Fall reception being given every year. The Reception Committee was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: Ladies—Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. David M. Stone, Mrs. Horace B. Claflin, Mrs. D. C. Robbins, Mrs. Peter C. Cornell, Mrs. M. Snow, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Thomas T. Buckley, Mrs. L. S. Burnham, Mrs. S. W. Boocock, Mrs. J. A. Buckingham, Mrs. J. H. Prentice, Mrs. James M. Benham, Mrs. Benjamin F. Kissam, Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mrs. John F. Praeger, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. George B. Carhart, Mrs. Theodore Dreier, Mrs. Edward B. Ramsey, Mrs. Abram B. Frothingham, Mrs. S. E. Howard, Mrs. D. H. Houghtaling, Mrs. Crowell Hadden, Mrs. William I. Preston. Gentlemen—Henry E. Pierrepont, A. A. Low, Thomas A. Howell, W. M. Alkman, Thomas T. Buckley, Charles E. Hill, Jr., C. Otto C. Muller, Joseph Tooman, Charles Pratt, R. L. Cutter, John Y. Culyer, R. H. Manning, Andrew Dougherty, James Hazlehurst, S. H. Harriman, George A. Jarvis, W. W. Kenyon, E. F. Knowlton, Henry W. Slocum, A. G. Jennings, A. E. England, George A. Evans, Walter T. Hatch, Arthur W. Benson, J. S. T. Stranahan, C. L. Benedict, James P. Wallace, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, D. D. In addition to the above named, there were present last evening Mr. R. W. Hubbard, President of the association; Mr. W. H. Husted, Vice-President; Mr. Gordon L. Ford, Treasurer; Mr. Ethelbert M. Low, Secretary, and Messrs. Bryan H. Smith, John J. Van Nostrand, Henry Sanger, and James How, of the Executive Committee. The reception was a great success, and the last visitors did not leave the rooms till a late hour of the night.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLORS.

PICTURES BY SPANISH AND ITALIAN ARTISTS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

Yesterday a very good collection of water-colors, made by Mr. H. B. Sheridan, was exhibited on private view at the Schenck Art Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-street. The catalogue comprises the names of a great many artists quite well known, but more particularly representatives of a new school of Italian and Spanish aquarellists, by no means deficient in strength and color. There has lately sprung up in Spain a number of water-colorists of surprising vigor, who have made a renaissance in their art. An excellent example of this work is to be found in the No. 19, "Meditation," by Hispaleto, of Madrid. There are several pictures by this artist, as the No. 67, a "Spanish Gypsy," and No. 89, "Feeding of the Doves," all of which show exceeding force and vigor. "A Pleasant Story," the No. 106, by Manresa, of Madrid, is very like, in tone and feeling, the work of Hispaleto. Such French art as is shown evinces itself in a military bit of work, "Reconnoitring," by Fort, which is fairly good, a whole series of exceedingly well painted flower pieces by Rivoire, and by some very clever compositions of Le Bas, who, in his treatment of color, is more English than French. "The Evening at Fontainebleau," by Le Bas, is a capital work in water-colors. There are two pictures of large size by Faulkner, the one of "Land's End," coast of Cornwall, is better than the landscape. The marine piece represents a sweeping sea, which has mobility in it, and the arched rock is carefully worked. Constantine, of Rome, furnishes two market scenes in Rome, which, though they be dry in tone, are truthful, as they represent the atmosphere and couleur local of the old city. Brissot, the Jaque in aquarelle of shepherds and sheep, has two very pretty pieces, the Nos. 90 and 91. "Playing the Mandolin," by G. Guardabassi, of Rome, is a remarkably good work, novel in treatment, and of exceeding strength. There are few of these Madrid water-colorists who do not possess a remarkable power of coloring, as may be noticed in the "Contemplation," the No. 118, by Castano, of Madrid. There is a strong bond of union between all these Spanish painters, and the individuality of a school seems to be impressed upon the whole of them. Zamacois, who, rarely shown in water colors to-day, has a slight sketch, "After-dinner Discussion," No. 161. Valdecarra, of Toledo, has an Arab chief standing out against the background of a red cloak, which is boldly executed. The Fortuny, a Roman peasant girl, is quite disappointing, as it shows in no way the peculiar manner of the master. The "Cavalier" of Meissonier, the No. 104, is by no means satisfactory, though from positive data there is no doubt as to the authenticity of both these sketches. As to the Corots, of which there are several examples, they are very good, and in these slight sketches one can see the peculiar method of this artist. The whole collection is a very excellent one, and good pictures are in larger proportion than the commonplace or inferior ones. The entire catalogue—some 197 pictures—will be sold on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons, commencing at 3 o'clock.

YACHTING ON THE HARLEM.

A RACE BETWEEN THE OPEN SLOOPS SOPHIA EMMA AND COMET.

The yachting season in this vicinity was opened yesterday by a race between the open sloops Sophia Emma and Comet, on the Harlem River, for the Dowling Challenge Cup. It was the seventh competition for this trophy. Until this season the cup has been open to yachts that measure under 21 feet. Recently the committee who have the contests for the cup under their supervision extended the measurement 2 feet. The Sophia Emma is 21 feet 9 inches, and is owned by Gen. Varian and his brother Jacob. She is noted for her speed and beauty. The Comet is also a crack craft, but only measures 18 feet 6 inches in length. She is owned and generally sailed by William Decker. The Empire course, over which the yachts sailed for the cup yesterday, extends from the Empire Club house, foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River; thence to and around a stake-boat anchored off the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street; thence to and around a stake-boat anchored off the Manhattan Yacht Club house, foot of Eighty-ninth street, and return to the starting point. This course was sailed over five times—a distance of 15 miles. The wind was piping out merrily from the north-west when the judges fired the signal to start. Capt. Jacob carried whole sail, but the jib of the Comet was furled. With booms to starboard, the trim little yachts bowled through the water toward the upper stake-boat. A moment or two later sheets were ordered to be trimmed on the Sophia Emma, and she shot past from under the lee of the Comet. A north-westerly breeze on the Harlem enables the yachts to sail with sheets eased off. This is the Sophia Emma's favorite point of sailing. She carries a very large spread of canvas, and with her miniature fort of sand-bags piled up to windward, she plowed past the starting point 30 seconds in advance of her antagonist. Although the crew of the Comet used every exertion to enhance the speed of their craft, the Sophia Emma sailed three feet to her two, and before one-half of the course had been sailed over she led the Comet nearly a mile. Owing to the disparity in length between the respective yachts, the Sophia Emma allowed the Comet 5 minutes 15 seconds time allowance. The Comet was beaten 18 minutes more than the time allowed her. The judges were Messrs. Simpson, Behrman, and Lorimer. The Mary Gibson has challenged the Sophia Emma to sail for the cup on June 5 over the same course. All yachts under 23 feet will be allowed to compete.

BUSINESS INTERESTS ABROAD.

A PROPOSED LOCK-OUT—DISEASED AMERICAN CATTLE—BRITISH GRAIN PROSPECTS.

LONDON, May 17.—At Padiham, Clitheroe, and Great Harwood the employers will close their mills on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week. In the event of this action not speedily ending the strike of the operatives, the Masters' Central Committee will meet to consider the advisability of a general lock-out.

The report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council says: "The orders in Council enjoining the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs from the United States have been fully justified. In 1879 there were imported from America 137 cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, 38 sheep with foot and mouth disease, 87 sheep with scab, and 974 swine with fever. The number of cattle infected with disease imported from the United States largely exceeded the whole number of cases of disease detected among cattle imported in the same period from European countries."

The Mark-Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The aspect of agricultural affairs is but little advanced since last week. Night frosts in many districts have checked the development of wheat, which is generally backward and frequently thin. Unless genial weather sets in speedily, the chances of ultimate mischief to crops will be considerably increased. Scotch advices are somewhat better. Although both in Mark-lane and in the provinces the demand for English wheat was somewhat inactive, last week's prices were well maintained and even occasionally exceeded. The imports of foreign have been sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements without swelling stocks. This circumstance and an unusual shortness in Continental reserves have increased the confidence of buyers. If the price of wheat had not already fallen comparatively low, doubtless trade would require all the support extraneous influence could afford to avert a further decline being caused by the liberation of the Ring stocks in America, and the increased imports consequent on the reopening of the Northern Russian ports. Of late, however, a strong undercurrent of steadiness is observable, and the opinion is gaining ground that wheat at the present range of prices can be safely bought for speculation or consumption. Holders have strongly resisted any further reduction, being encouraged by slightly unfavorable crop prospects. An active strengthening influence undoubtedly has been the Continental demand, under which the coast is being rapidly cleared of cargoes at advanced prices. Red Winter sold at 52s. 6d. for the Continent about the middle of the week. The turning-point also appears to have been reached in the spot market, where the price of red Winter has improved about 1s. per quarter. Maize, on the spot, has also been very firmly held, and a slight advance has occurred both in London and at Liverpool, while 1s. advance has been paid for cargoes off-coast. The sales of English wheat last week were 26,734 quarters at 44s. 9d. per quarter, against 37,209 quarters at 40s. 3d. per quarter for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending May 8 were 1,014,806 hundred-weights of wheat and 135,440 hundred-weights of flour."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John McCullough is at the Sturtevant House.

John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman Job E. Stevenson, of Ohio, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

John Boyle O'Reilly and Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

The Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy and Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Albert Faste, who on Friday cut his throat and the arteries of his left wrist, at No. 160 West Broadway, died yesterday.

The members of the Produce Exchange started a subscription yesterday for the relief of the sufferers by the tornadoes in Missouri and Mississippi, and realized $176 50.

A subscriber is informed that 75 miles an hour is the highest velocity of the wind recorded in this City since the establishment of the Signal Service Station here.

Some time Sunday night, Kate Campbell, who was intoxicated, fell from a fourth-story window, at No. 214 Mulberry-street, into the yard of No. 42 Spring-street. She was instantly killed.

A man found drowned off Governor's Island on Sunday was identified yesterday as William T. Smith, a news-vendor, of No. 51 Oliver-street, who two weeks ago fell from the gang-plank of a steamer at the foot of Rutgers-street.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the English Lutheran Church of St. James, East Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, will be held in the church on Thursday evening.

Among the recorded mortgages in the Register's office yesterday was one from the Jerome Park Railway Company to D. Ogden Bradley and Thomas M. Foote, Trustees, for $100,000, to run for 10 years, at 6 per cent. per annum interest.

Capt. Wilson, of the steam-ship Bermuda, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, reports that, in latitude 36° 20', and longitude 69° 20', he passed a small vessel drifting bottom upward. It appeared to be a schooner which had capsized.

The Produce Exchange has received an invitation to send delegates to the Millers' International Exhibition, to be held in Cincinnati on the 31st inst. The matter has been referred to the Grain Committee, who have not yet taken any action upon it.

The headless body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River yesterday, and it was taken to the Morgue. The body was dressed in coarse clothing, and was apparently that of a working man. It is supposed the head was taken off by the wheel of a passing steamer.

President Dillon, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, has called a meeting of the stockholders, to be held at Omaha, Aug. 18, for the purpose of obtaining a formal recorded vote in favor of the recent consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas and Denver Pacific Railway Companies.

Officer Kramer, of the Eleventh Police Precinct, was savagely beaten by a party of roughs on Sunday night, at Mangin and Rivington streets. Frank Moscher, John White, and William Allen were arrested as ringleaders in the assault, and were remanded for examination yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been notified that the United States has been admitted to the benefits of Annex B of the treaty of 1866 between Portugal and France, which admits into Portugal directly imported goods of French origin and manufacture at a rate of duty from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the regular rate.

Yesterday, on a warrant issued by Judge King, of Buffalo, Central Office Detectives Slevin and Reilly arrested F. A. Cotharin, who is charged with forgery. No particulars of the case are in the possession of Inspector Byrnes, but it is understood that a warrant on another charge of forgery against the prisoner has not been executed.

Yesterday Justice Smith issued a warrant for the arrest of William Templeman, of No. 191 South Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on the complaint of Giles E. Dart, of No. 181 William-street, who accused Templeman of passing on him a forged check for $165. The process was executed by Central Office Detectives McCormack and Price.

Since Saturday, 2,696 immigrants were landed at Castle Garden. The City of Richmond, from Liverpool, brought 1,286; the Arizona, from Liverpool, 1,010, and the Maas, from Rotterdam, 400. Among them was a child of 7 years, named Mary Condon, who has traveled alone from Cork, Ireland, en route to Crawfordsville, Ind., to join her father.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association last evening adopted the proposed amendment to the by-laws which permits the polls to be opened at 5 o'clock instead of 7 o'clock P. M. where the membership of an association exceeds 500. The resignation of Charles Newins, Secretary of the association, was accepted, and George K. Nethercott was chosen as his successor.

While alterations were being made over the lace and white goods counter of R. H. Macy & Co.'s store yesterday afternoon, a temporary ceiling of cloth was accidentally set on fire. The store was crowded with customers, but the prompt action of the fire brigade of the house prevented a serious panic, and the fire was put out by the brigade before the arrival of the regular Fire Department men.

The steam-ship Arizona, of the Guion Line, has made another remarkably fast trip. She left Queenstown on the afternoon of Sunday, the 9th inst., and reached Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. on Sunday last, having made the voyage in 7 days, 10 hours, and 37 minutes. This is the quickest westward passage on record. The Arizona has beaten this time by about two hours on one of her eastern passages.

When the candidates for admission to the Bar at Poughkeepsie last week were called upon to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, one of the young men hesitated, but finally plucked up courage and took the required oaths, remarking to the clerk, "Well, I suppose I'll have to swear, but the Lord knows I expect to have all I can do to support myself, let alone the Constitution."

The anniversary of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will be celebrated to-day. The largest division of the union, comprising the schools of the North, Sixth-Street, Berean, and the Macdougal-Street Churches, will march from the respective school rooms to the Cooper Institute, where the children will be addressed by distinguished speakers. After the close of the exercises they will be treated to ice-cream and other delicacies at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A call was issued on Saturday for a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, an hour later than that provided in the by-laws. The object was to pass resolutions in relation to the occupancy of the Battery by the elevated railroad companies, but the session was not held. Commissioner Green, in speaking to one of his colleagues on the subject, said that whatever action the board might take on the matter should be communicated to the Legislature through Mayor Cooper.

A decision of considerable interest to those concerned with the vacation of assessments has just been rendered by Judge Lawrence. The petitioner, Mr. Von Au brought proceedings in April, 1880, to vacate an assessment confirmed in 1860. The court held that as these are special proceedings, the provisions of sections 318 and 414 of the Code of Civil Procedure apply, and that the lapse of 10 years before bringing the action will bar the petitioner of his relief. For the petitioner, H. A. Shipman; for the City, Assistant Corporation Counsel E. H. Lacombe.

Advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company have been received in this City. They show gross earnings for the year ending April 1, 1880, of $11,061,608 48, and receipts from the land department of $350,000, making total gross receipts of $11,411,608 48. The operating expenses, including taxes, were $5,796,546 11, and the fixed charges, including interest on bonds and rentals, $1,213,147 37, leaving net earnings to stocks $4,401,965 95, or nearly 21 per cent. The year previous they amounted to $3,196,980 98, or 15 [illegible] per cent.

The stockholders of the three elevated railroad companies held meetings yesterday, and formally ratified the proposed issue of $4,000,000 second mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Company. The bonds are to bear 6 per cent. interest, and are to run 30 years. They are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Manhattan Company, which has authority to provide a sinking fund to retire them, or may renew them, should it see fit. The smaller stockholders of this company fought against the issue. They tried hard to get an adjournment for 14 days, but, after a long discussion, were overruled.

BROOKLYN.

The President of the Common Council was yesterday authorized by a vote of the board to appoint a committee to select a site for the new station-house in the First Precinct.

While suffering from temporary insanity induced by excessive drinking, Flora Crosby, aged 36 years, attempted to cut her throat yesterday with a table knife. She was removed to the City Hospital and will probably recover.

John Philpot Curran, an Excise Inspector, died yesterday at his residence, No. [illegible] Greene-avenue. The deceased was a well known Democratic politician, and claimed to be a relative of the celebrated Irish orator whose name he bore.

A public meeting has been called for this evening to protest against the proposed bridge which the Coney Island Elevated Railroad Company intend to put over the Ocean Parkway. The meeting is to be held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution was passed compelling the horse car companies to take down the advertising signs in the cars which prevent passengers from seeing out, and also the small signs at the top of the car, which obstruct the entrance of light and air.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Sunday evening, Charles N. Dean, one of the oldest residents of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, died, at the age of 60 years. He had always taken a lively interest in village affairs, and had several times held the office of Village Trustee.

The Teachers' Institute for Westchester County met yesterday at Mount Kisco. Profs. F. P. Lantry and H. C. Northam are the instructors appointed by the State Superintendent to conduct the exercises. During this week many of the public schools of the county will be closed, to give the teachers an opportunity to attend the institute.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Turner, aged 8 years, was drowned while bathing in the Morris Canal, at Paterson, yesterday. He was seized with cramps.

The Rev. W. D. Hedden, Pastor of the Baptist church of West Orange, celebrated the twenty-fourth year of his pastorate on Sunday.

The annual Spring meeting of the Orion Rowing and Athletic Association will be held on the grounds of the Hudson County Caledonian Club, Jersey City Heights, on Monday, May 31.

The New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association will hold its tenth annual convention at Scoralm Hall, Jersey City, May 19 and 20, at which nominations will be made to Gov. McClellan from which he is to select a new Board of Pharmacy.

Another effort will be made this morning to get William Dalzell released on bail at Paterson. Many of the prisoner's friends think he is much safer where he is, and are trying to dissuade him from leaving the jail until public opinion is less excited over his shooting of young Van Houten.

There is a bitter fight going on in Jersey City between the hackmen of New-York and the Transfer Company, being a monopoly of the hack business at the Pennsylvania ferries. Patrick Sullivan was yesterday arraigned before Judge Peloubet on charge of having violated a city ordinance by soliciting passengers on a ferry-boat while it was made fast to the pier on the Jersey City side. Judge Peloubet ruled that as Sullivan's hack was in New-York, and no passenger whom he might secure could ride in his vehicle without going to New-York, where Jersey City hackmen cannot drive, the law had not been violated. He therefore ordered Sullivan's discharge.

ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company was held recently in St. Paul, and the following Directors were chosen: George Stephen, Montreal; Donald A. Smith, Montreal; O. H. Northcote, London, England, and R. B. Angus, N. W. Kittson, J. J. Hill, and R. B. Galusha, all of St. Paul. The old officers were re-elected. The report for the 10 months since reorganization is an exceedingly favorable one, and it shows: Total earnings, $2,935,287 36; operating expenses, $1,076,973 49; leaving net earnings, $1,858,313 87. The operating expenses, including State tax, ($80,968 20,) were in the ratio of 45 61-100 per cent. of the gross earnings. The transactions of the land department from June, 1879, to April, 1880, inclusive, show total sales of 289,102.61 acres, realizing $1,008,086 44, of which $89,108 41 were cash sales, and $918,978 03 credit sales. The number of town lots sold was 186, and the sum realized $9,681. The total net cash receipts of the department were $274,859 78. From these proceeds, and from the proceeds of other real estate specially devoted to a sinking fund for the retirement of the first mortgage bonds, the company has been enabled to reduce its bonded indebtedness to the extent of $540,800 during the first 10 months of its operation.

THE LOCAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The annual election of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday with the following result: President—Thomas F. Jeremiah; Vice-President—Peter Notman; Secretary—William W. Henshaw; Assistant Secretary—James Yereance; Treasurer—Marcus F. Hodges; Committee on Finance—Edmund Driggs, J. A. Alexander, Daniel Underhill, Stephen Crowell, H. H. Forrester, J. E. Pulsford, William A. Burtis; Committee on Fire Patrol—Martin L. Crowell, Samuel Townsend, C. M. Peck, J. E. Ames, W. De L. Boughton, H. R. Bowers, A. M. Kirby; Committee on Laws and Legislation—T. B. Jones, W. M. St. John, S. R. Belcher, G. M. Coit, H. H. Hall, John W. Murray, John Mulvihill; Committee on Surveys—N. C. Miller, J. F. Halsted, A. A. Reeves, J. S. Hollingshead, S. P. Blagden, J. E. Kahl, David Adee; Committee on Police and Origin of Fires—William H. Ross, G. W. Montgomery, A. J. Smith, J. H. Pinkney, J. Remsen Lane, William Raynor, John M. Whiton; Committee on Arbitration—George T. Hope, Henry A. Oakley, D. A. Heald, E. A. Walton, B. Lockwood. Mr. Jeremiah was formerly Vice-President of the board. He takes the place of Mr. E. W. Walton, who, after serving two terms, declined a re-election.

STEALING FROM THE HOTELS.

Special Detective Shelley, of the Windsor Hotel, arrested a good-looking boy about 14 years of age, named Louis Le Gros, of No. 360 Third-avenue, and charged him, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, with stealing three silk dresses, valued at $450, from the room of Mrs. Carnejee, who resides in the hotel. The boy made a full confession, and said that he entered Mrs. Carnejee's apartments by means of false keys. He was remanded to prison and will be examined to-day. Detective Pryor said that Le Gros is one of the cleverest hotel thieves in the City, and has already robbed rooms in the Gilsey House and St. James Hotel. He tried to enter rooms in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, but he found that a very strict watch was kept there. His usual answer to questions of chambermaids who see him in the hallways is that he is a messenger-boy. As Le Gros has not been known to pawn any of the articles he stole, two men are suspected as training him for a criminal. Pryor was following up a clue in the case last evening.

DENOUNCING LABOR UNIONS.

QUEBEC, May 17.—Archbishop Taschereau has issued a pastoral condemning trades-unions, which says: "Let every one remember that a man's labor is his own, and that it is his liberty to sell it at whatsoever price he pleases. He has the same control over his labor that a man has over his own farm. Therefore labor unions sin grievously against justice whenever they attempt to force men to join these unions or to work for the price fixed by these unions. We warn Catholics not to be in any manner partners in any attempt to force others, by violence or otherwise, to enter these unions, or to work at the prices fixed by these societies. Any Catholic who shall attack, or conspire to attack, any person, because such person works, has worked, or is willing to work, at a price which he thinks fit, shall be excommunicated. The absolution from this sin and excommunication is hereby reserved to us and our Vicars-General."

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

CHARLESTON, May 17.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor of the United States, after a session of nine hours, adjourned sine die at 3 o'clock this evening. Following is a list of the officers elected to serve for the ensuing year: Supreme Dictator, W. B. Yoke, of Louisville, Ky.; Supreme Vice-Dictator, R. H. Cochran, of Wheeling, West Va.; Supreme Assistant Dictator, S. H. Boynton, of Rockland, Me.; Supreme Reporter, J. C. Plumer, of Wooster, Ohio; Supreme Chaplain, Francis Lobdell, of New-York City; Supreme Guide, F. V. Ireland, of Nebraska City; Supreme Guardian, W. G. Sykes, of Aberdeen, Miss.; Supreme Sentinel, W. B. Upman, of Rochester, Minn. Resolutions were adopted thanking the citizens of Charleston for courtesies extended to delegates, many of whom will leave here for home to-night.

THE SALE OF BLOOMING GROVE PARK.

MILFORD, Penn., May 17.—Blooming Grove Park, the well-known private hunting preserve, situated in the Townships of Blooming Grove, Porter, and Green, in Pike County, Penn., was to-day sold at sheriff's sale, to satisfy judgments amounting to $70,000. Edgar Pinchot was the purchaser. This park was established in 1870 by prominent New-York sporting men. The park embraced 13,000 acres, and is well stocked with fish and game.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Holmes and daughter, Arthur Badeford, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], the Rev. S. C. Buring, the Hon. Charles Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, J. C. Pagan, E. F. Pickett, Francis Lyon, Edward Wright, Miss A. Wright, D. W. Corbett, W. G. Hamilton, Joseph Hampson, Enoch Dobson, Henry Dobson, Mrs. Ann Dobson, Mrs. B. Walsh, Miss C. Williamson, L. Forbes, Mr. McSweeney, Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. J. Wardell, Thomas Wardell, Edward Ward, Joseph Brace, Mrs. William Trotter, Miss L. Trotter, Mrs. E. S. Jackson, R. W. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Howarth and child, Mrs. H. Robertson, Henry J. Webb, J. W. Lumly, T. A. Sartley, James Rose, the Hon. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindemann and two children, Miss Maria Volkers, William Coleman, Mrs. Hobson, John Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip May, R. H. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson and child, David Griffiths, J. A. Smith, Mr. Roper, Charles Green, Miss Hicker, Miss Burgoyne, Miss L. Jostesen, Mrs. Magnus and family, Alfred Powers, Mr. Blamplin, Mrs. Van Marle, Robert Lever and family, Henry Stearns, Mrs. Eliza Stearns, Arthur Hall, Miss Annabella Jeans, Charles Meakin, David Evans, J. G. Hammas, R. Nystrom, Mrs. Emily Dixon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Knuhley, Henry Ross, Isaac Cox and family, John Neald, Mrs. Eliza Talks and two children, Mrs. Susanna Hodds and two children, James Cook, R. Lane, Mrs. G. Vessend, C. Taber, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Oakes, Mrs. Blackley, E. Boyd, R. Bacon, Jane Anderson, Christine Duncan, William Duncan, Charles Brewer, Miss Bunny, Yandle Bunny, William Garthert, Miss Alice Preece, Charles Saber, Mrs. Mary Ashby and three children, Miss Annie Arthur, Mrs. Mary Gilbert and child, Mrs. Margaret Williams and two children, Henry Davenport, Mrs. Sarah Davenport and child, Mr. and Mrs. George Mason and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rumbey, Mr. and Mrs. Coe, Miss Catherine McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thompson.

In steam-ship [illegible], from [illegible].—Mrs. Mary Grimshaw and child, Samuel Grimshaw, Harry Grimshaw, Miss Mary Schofield, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Smith, Edwin Hitchins, Miss Edith Hitchins, Miss Eliza Hitchins, John Gothard, Mrs. Martha Gothard, Miss Mary Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Victor and child, K. F. Kirkham.

In steam-ship Circassia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Coverly, Miss Coverly, Dr. Coverly, Mr. Thomas, the Rev. J. Cairns, Miss Janet Blair, R. B. Deane, J. W. Walter, Mrs. Margaret Edgar and child, Miss Margaret C. Buchanan, George Ellis, William Andrews, Robert Rogers, John Rogers, Mr. Long, Mr. Buchanan, Alexander Pyle, James Shand, James Gordon, Dr. J. A. Gordon, Miss E. Boroughcliffe, Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. Lockhart, Francis Lockhart, Jr., Mrs. William F. Miller and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hunter and two sons, T. Bowhill, Joseph Hardie, Miss Margaret Sturges.

In steam-ship Bermuda, from Bermuda.—Vincent Godett, J. S. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nichols and daughter, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Master Tildesley, George Dunsford, R. A. Tucker, R. H. Deniston, Mrs. Deniston, Mrs. R. H. Deniston, George Boyle, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Pierce, Edward Packwood, Mrs. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. John Sambell and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Canty and six children.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, May 17.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:40 | Sun sets.....7:12 | Moon sets. 12:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:44 | Gov. Island..2:33 | Hell Gate..3:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, MAY 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Champion, Williams, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Annandale, (Br.,) Leask, Havre, W. H. Thompson & Co.; Mark Lane, (Br.,) Way, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ship Snow & Burgess, Anderson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Wieland, (Ger.,) Voglesang, Hamburg, Watjen, Toel & Co.; Wilhelm Anton, (Ger.,) Schade, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Priscilla, Humphreys, St. John, N. B., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Esther, Benjamin, Morgan Pill, England, for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Albion, (Norw.,) Sanderson, Bordeaux, Funch, Edye & Co.; Knudsvig, (Norw.,) Eversen, Charleston, C. Tobias & Co.; Akershus, (Norw.,) Moller, Bordeaux, C. Tobias & Co.; Vienna, (Br.,) Bennett, Bristol, George F. Bulley; Conquistatore, (Ital.,) Cappiello, Lisbon, Fort. Funch, Edye & Co.; E. Murray, Jr., Brandt, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Kars, (Br.,) Collins, Boston, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Roseneath Castle, (Br.,) Regnart, Newcastle April 28, and Dundee 30th, with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Wilson, Bermuda May 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Circassia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow May 6, and Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Alhambra, Alexander, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Galatea, (of Baltimore,) Pillsbury, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to master.

Ship John Hougvaleand, (Norw.,) Falck, Waterford 38 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Petit Codiac, (of Moncton, N. B.,) Steve, Lowestoft 41 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Boammell Bros.

Bark Appennino, (Ital.,) De Cesari, Calais 51 ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Lido, (Ital.,) Bosso, Trapani 48 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark Neptun, (Norw.,) Tobiasen, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nina Sheldon, Bigley, Matanzas via Delaware Breakwater 15 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Albatross, (Swed.,) Bjerding, Galway 32 ds., with iron ore to Peter Wright & Son—vessel to Scarpati & Co.

Bark Foscolo, (of Biddeford,) Service, Montevideo 55 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Miller & Greenough—vessel to master.

Bark Metsola, (Rus.,) Thom, Rochefort via Delaware Breakwater 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hattie H., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochrane, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Agnes, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg 70 ds., with salt and empty barrels to order—vessel to Boekmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Annie Burrill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Murphy, Aspinwall 16 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Carrie Bertha, (of Portland,) Hall, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Skiddy, Minford & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Spencer, St. Kitts 12 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Eva, (Ital.,) Capitelli, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to R. M. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig G. F. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bayard, Trinidad 21 ds., with molasses to J. H. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Ranger, St. Pierre 15 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Water Lily, Perry, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bertram Bros.—vessel to G. V. Smith.

Brig Papa Giacomo, (Ital.,) Laure, Smyrna 87 ds., with licorice-root to McAndrews & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Whitman, Campeache 20 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Wilson & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Petersen, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar to Thomas Owen & Son—vessel to master.

Brig Del Gratia, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Robinson, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Reform, Byrne, Apalachicola 10 ds., with lumber to D. Hatton—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Young, of and 5 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to O'Connor & Judge—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Brig Annie and Lily, (of Boston,) O'Brien, Havana via Delaware Breakwater 17 ds., with molasses to Skiddy, Minford & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Bertha, (Norw.,) Ugland, Havana 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. H. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, W.; very hazy; at City Island, N. W.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wieland, for Hamburg; Lackington, for Antwerp; Isaac Bell, for West Point, Va.; Albemarle, for Lewes; ship Galloway, for St. John, N. B.; bark Gerard C. Tobey, for Japan.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Chesapeake, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 17.—The steam-ship Saratoga, Capt. Curtis, sld. hence for New-York, May 15, at 5:30 P. M.

BERMUDA, May 13.—Arr. 10th inst. bark Eliza Barss, Capt. Hollis, from New-York; schrs. Lizzie Matheson, Capt. McKay, and H. B. Griffin, Capt. McKinney, both from New-York.

Cld. 8th inst. schr. Speedwell, Capt. Whitten, for New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 17.—Sld. 12th inst. Flash Light; 14th inst. Harriet Hickman; 15th inst. Brazos, Capt. Mosier; Gustav and Oscar, Johan Broile, Juno, Capt. Carlsen; Kesmark, last two for New-York; Liverpool; Luxor, latter for Baltimore; Papa, Eleodo; Nevello; 16th inst. Levarella Succoura latter for Baltimore.

Arr. 11th inst. Nette, Olano, Sunbeam; 15th inst. Ryerson, latter at Plymouth; Victoria, Capt. Gray, of Bombay; Wave Queen; 15th inst. Arctic, Capt. Davies; Charles Luling, latter off Dungeness; Lanora Rome, Capt. Rasmussen; Sebastian Bach, latter off the Isle of Wight; Vidarme; 17th inst. Sultana.

The steam-ship Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Lobbett, from New-York May 2, for Bristol, has passed Crookhaven.

The steam-ship Allemania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ewanck, from New-York May 2, for Hamburg, has arr. off Prawle Point.

The steam-ship California, (Br.,) Capt. Daniels, from Baltimore April 30, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Strassburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoembeck, from Baltimore May 1, for Bremen, has arr. at Southampton.

The bark Hazard, (Norw.,) Capt. Somme, from Philadelphia April 5, has arr. at Walgast. She lost three men overboard on the passage, and also lost sails.

The bark Midsummer, (Br.,) has put into Plymouth, leaky.

HAVRE, May 17.—The French Line steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York May 5, arr. here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, from New-York May 6, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York May 8, arr. here at 7:35 this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

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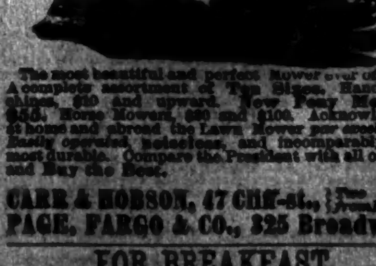

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[illegible]

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